PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 53,655—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th „	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	.....
16th „	ORIENTAL	6284	MARMORA	10509
23rd „	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
1906 6th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
13th Jan	ORIENTAL	6284	VICTORIA	6522
20th „	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
27th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
10th „	ORIENTAL	6284	INDIA	7911
17th „	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
24th „	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
10th „	ORIENTAL	6284	MOLDAVIA	10000
17th „	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
24th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st „	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	6284	MOOLTAN	10000
14th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st „	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
28th „	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
9th May	ORIENTAL	6284	VICTORIA	6522
12th „	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th „	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
26th „	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.
All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th Nov. 1905.
KARA	4,248	Sellier	30th Dec. „
NILE	5,876	Schmitz	25th Jan. 1906
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	22nd Feb „
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	22nd Mar „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,355	Combe	9th Dec. 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	6th Jan. 1906.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 235.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
87, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Jan. 1906.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb. „

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	800	Rs. 550	Rs. 350
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 625	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 625. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	16th Dec. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Solsito	17th Jan. 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Feb. „

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 59.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Esq. Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, Esq., and A. William Heydn. Apply "C." care of "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date	Time.	Route.—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	4 Dec.	10 a.m. P'Bunder & Cutch
LAMA	2170	Tues.	5 Dec.	4 p.m. Kathiawar Ports
DWARKA	1700	Thur.	30 Nov.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Frid.	1 Dec.	8 a.m. (direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 4th Dec. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 5th Dec. calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 6th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
28th November, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec, 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan, 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb, „

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or About.
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,099	5th Dec. 1905.
* TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	26th Dec. „
*† NIPPON	L. Soioh	6,326	26th Jan. 1906

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 800. 2nd Class Rs. 498. Saloon Rs. 300

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,600	30th Dec, 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent General.
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS TAILORING

AT MODERATE PRICES.
GUARANTEED BEST MATERIAL.
NICELY MADE AND WELL FINISHED.

Washing	Suit	... from Rs.	10
Flannel	do.	... „ „	18
Navy Serge	do.	... „ „	25
Tweed	do.	... „ „	25

Urgent orders promptly executed.
Fit guaranteed.

Gentlemen passing through Bombay can procure all they require at our Establishment.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
PLEASE REGISTER YOUR ORDERS SOON.

E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGARS MERCHANTS,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

EVENING DRESS WEAR.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS SUITS
in Best and Newest Materials, Silk Linings and Facings.
From Rs. 75.
Club Dress Jackets, from Rs. 40.
New Dress Belts, Socks, Ties, Collars.

HOAR & Co., { ENGLISH TAILORS. } *Esplanade.*

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

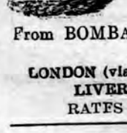
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

CHEDDAR.
At 14 ans. per lb.
FRY'S CHOCOLATES (Assorted) in Fancy boxes.
FRY'S CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS AND COMFITS (Assorted) in Bots.
BREAKFAST HAM (York cut)
At Re. 1 per lb.
BACON, (middle choice)
At 15 ans. per lb.
ALL KINDS OF FRENCH, ITALIAN AND GERMAN STORES.

MONGINI BROTHERS
HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERS
25-27-29, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

DEC. 1st.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.



ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
From BOMBAY via KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Return Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	...	300	...
Port Said	425	680	320	...	300	...
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	750	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	770	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	525	*830	450	*675
Karachi	40	—	40	...	40	...

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
A	Langton Hall	3580	*M'Kay	2nd Nov	14th Nov	2nd Dec.	9th Dec.
A	City of Karachi	4500	*Hood	17th „	23rd „	12th „	19th „
A	Trafford Hall	5600	Collin	21st „	2nd Dec	16th „	23rd „

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.
All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.
For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.),
Agents, LINES ELLERMAN OF STEAMERS,
Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,
TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER,
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence Invited.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas, 30 days to one year, 1 rupee and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
FOR
ENGLAND AND CONTINENT.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

The Latest Day for posting small parcels to England or the Continent will be FRIDAY, the 8th December. The Mail will leave Bombay on SATURDAY, the 9th and arrive in London on FRIDAY or SATURDAY, the 22nd or 23rd December.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

We will undertake to pack, pay Postage and Insure all articles purchased from us and intended as CHRISTMAS GIFTS and intended for despatch by that Mail.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Our JEWELLERY and SILVERWARE DEPARTMENTS are now full of up-to-date Novelties, Lightness in workmanship and perfect matching of Gems distinguish our entire stock.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

In our Stock of Jewel-Ideals every Design is the result of thoughtful study. Our Latest Productions in Fancy Stone-Set Jewellery, are the Latest Jewel-Ideals in all forms of Ornaments.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

In High-Class Silverware we are constantly introducing novelties. We have a delightful collection of small silver goods distinctly artistic, novel and chic, they would make exceedingly attractive CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

All those on the look out for artistic, novel or quaint goods for the CHRITMAS SEASON, could not do better than inspect the stock of

MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.
A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY,
NO. 1 COGNAC.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America and Australia and has been recognised for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY AND THE MOFUSSIL.

PLEASE NOTE THAT
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, intermittent aud Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country ans in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation id the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen lesn than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.
GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

TOWN HALL.

Merry Moments
with
Merry Manikins.
A Truly Remarkable Ocassion
THE BIJOU TROUBADOURS,
initial performance at The Town Hall on Saturday last established a record and everyone agreed that
THE BABY BURLESQUERS'
Entertainment was the sweetest and daintiest performance ever presented in Bombay.
It will be repeated
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY EVENING
At 9-30 P.M.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
Plan of reserved seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
PRICES: Rs. 3, 2, AND 1.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 4 P. M.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL SEATS.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME ON SATURDAY NIGHT.
Decorations by Evans Fraser & Co.
LIDDIARD & MIDDLETON,
Proprietors.

CHIEF CLERK WANTED.

WANTED for a large Railway Office a thoroughly competent European CHIEF CLERK with experience of Railway Head Office routine. Maximum salary Rs. 400. Apply, with full particulars of past experience and copy of testimonials, to Box No 621 N, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

DURING the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS (1905), First and Second Class RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the G. I. P. Railway, at the following concession Rates. These Tickets will be issued from 1st to 31st December, 1905, and will be available for completion of Return Journey up to midnight of the 14th January, 1906.

First and Second Class Return Tickets between Bombay or Byculla and Agra Fort, Muthra Junction, Delhi Sadr and Delhi Junction at a Fare and third for the double journey.

First and Second Class Return Tickets between any other two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for passengers between Bombay and Kalyan both inclusive) at a Fare and half for the double journey.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the Undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st November, 1905.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SORABJI DINSHAHJI SHROFF, the Sole Surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of KAVASJI EDULJI APPU (TUKINA) PIROZBAI widow of KAVASJI EDULJI APPU, SORABJI KAVASJI APPU, CURSETJI KAVASJI APPU, BYRAMJI KAVASJI APPU, FRAMJI KAVASJI APPU, RUSTAMJI KAVASJI APPU and DHUNBAIJI, wife of PESEROZSHAH KAVASJI MISTRI and SHIRINBAI, wife of KAIKHUSRO CURSETJI ENGINEER and DHUNBAIJI, daughter of the late EDALJI KAVASJI APPU and KAIKHUSRO EDALJI APPU, have contracted TO SELL to our client VOHRA FIDAALI ABDUL RASUL. All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the house or messuage standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the third Agiari Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 83 square yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Assessor of Bombay Municipality, under Ward C No. 739, and Street No. 33, and bounded as follows: That is to say on the East partly by the house of Bora Ali Mohamed Kumroodin and partly by the house of Kavasji Merwanji Jogiba, on the West by the said, third Agiary, Street and on the North by the house of Jivanji Maneckji Press, and on the South formerly by the house of Mancherji Jivanji Aghay or Panthaki, and now by the house of Pestonji Dadabhoy Bhandary, All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise are requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at 14K Hummum Street, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 28th day of November. 1905.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 11th day of December, 1905, for construction of WATER GULLIES and FILLING in the open Road side Drain and providing WATER TABLES in Girgaum Back from Money School to Dadi Set Agiary Street.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 (Two Hundred and fifty) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M. I., M. E. &c.,
Executive Engineer Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 21th November, 1905.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GAVERISHANKER GOKALJI MANKADI, of Porebunder, Hindu Brahmin inhabitant of Porebander, widower and unemployed deceased.

BAI TULJACOOVER, wife of PARBHULAL KESHAVCHAND ZALA and daughter of the deceased GAVERISHANKER GOKALJI, of Porebunder, Brahmin Hindu inhabitant, residing at Porebunder ..... Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twenty-third day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and five and in the fifth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 23rd day of November, 1905.

Messrs. HIRALAL DAYABHAI, Esqr.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rate which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as it is were quite new. Mrs L ASSEMBA, Girgaum Bombay."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Daily Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MACKIES and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLA JEE & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COMFORTABLE HOME, in a healthy part of Belgium offered to young children of parents abroad, Special care, home comforts. Terms Moderate. Address, Mlle NEEL, Maesoyck, Belgium.

WANTED a Smart SHORTHAND WRITER and TYPIST, Good prospects to a capable man. Apply, stating terms, to Box No. 624 N. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED Gentlemen to get their Applications, Memorials, Appeals prepared in a very effective style to insure success. Done in expert form. Apply to Box "No. 1234A Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Busts as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Roomy airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 9-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a specialty.—Apply to the MANAGER.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co, Bombay.

COTTON BUSINESS.—Cotton, and Seed, and Factory Business, Upcountry, WANT POST as Manager, or Assistant in these, for Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds &c, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute, Flour Oil, and other Mills. Have served for 20 Twenty years, as Agent to European Firms, Visited Steam Factories, and Travelled throughout India, Proficient in Opening New Stations. Also Erected and Dismantled Factories. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COMRA," care of "Bombay Gazette."

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Keap and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-0 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-0 per case, at Bandora.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" etc., containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrild of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denomination supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay Established. 1878.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3. To subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross London.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD
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GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS,
THE CURE FOR
GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

THE never-failing effects of EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing these distressingly painful diseases, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours where the patient has been driven almost to madness by the horrible excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an incomprehensibly short space of time—in most cases giving relief from the intolerable pain in one or two hours; one bottle will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days, even when the patient has kept his bed for as many weeks, and sometimes months.

The authenticated proofs of decided approbation, sent unsolicited to the Proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom and from all classes of society, with a rapidly increasing sale, and a demand for them at home and abroad unparalelled fully warrants the assurance that no person subject to these disorders will, after a trial, be without them.

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GEORGE EADE, 232, GOSWELL ROAD LONDON, E. C.

Sold everywhere in bottles, 1s, 1½d. and 2s, 9d.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LAMPWARE, ETC.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Dawoodbhoy Sullemanji Hora, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the shop at Duncan Road near Null Bazaar THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m. the stock-in-trade of the insolvent consisting of lamps, chimneys globes, burners and other lamp accessories.

The above is on view.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF THE YACHT "IANTHE" WITH ITS FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as the administrator of the estate of late L. W. G. Rivett-Carnac Esq. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will on TUESDAY the 5th proximo at 3 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at Chor Bunder, Sewree, near the Port Trust gunpowder Magazine,

The Yacht Ianthe with its furniture.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th Prox, at 3 p. m., at their Rooms, the effects of late Harphal Dayaram, consisting of wearing apparels such as trousers, shirts, vests caps, coat, pillow, metal watch, brass pots sundries &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as the Administrator of the Estate of the late Mr. Anthony P. D'Mello, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th Prox., at 3 p.m. at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Mr. J. K. D'Penha of Dadar, the ornaments which had been pledged by him to the deceased such as 2 pairs gold bangles, string, necklaces with pendants, pearls and red stones, head ornament set with pearls and stone, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT MAHABLESHWAR.

High Court, O. C. J.
Suit No 772 of 1904.

Sooleman Haji Sidick ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Mahomed Haji Sidick and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs Dinshaw Jeejeebhoy Vakil and R. F. Mulla, the special Commissioners in the above suit. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on SATURDAY, the 16th Prox, at 4 p.m., the two valuable bungalows known as "Valley View" and "Gowalior Lodge" at Mahableshwar, belonging to the estate of Hajee Sidick Haji Adam, deceased.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Ardeshir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw & Co. or to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY the 28th December at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Khares Bungalow opposite Post office Middle Colaba the very valuable dining, room, drawing room and bedroom furniture made to order by Devjee Canjee Grand upright piano by Bluthner rubber tyred steel wheel landau, Grey Waler horse and harness. De Dion 8 H.P Motor seat at four in good order, valuable pictures etc. the property of H. W. BERNSTEIN Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 23th November, 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction. Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of piece goods and sundry goods, etc.

2 cases white dhoties.
7 cases white shirtings,
7 cases mercerised T, red yarn.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Mohondas Amersay 16 cases Prints.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 2nd December 1905, at 3 p. m., the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials of building street Nos. 364-370, Parel Road.

The materials of building street Nos. 20-24 Chimna Butcher Street.

The materials of building street Nos. 31-39, Khetwadi 14th Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions from the Superintendent, Port Trust Docks to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 4th December, 1905, 2 p.m. at the Victoria and Prince's Docks premises—

A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c,

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 29th November, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Building Plots at Princess Street, otherwise known as Chandanwadi and Lohar Chawl Road, and also on the Breach Candy and Kalbadevi Roads Scheme No. II.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant at 3 p. m. sell by Public Auction on the site Scheme No. II.

The right of occupancy of the following very valuable building plots for the term of 999 years—

No. of Plots.	Area.	No. of Plots.	Area.
1	411 sqr. yds.	35	411 sqr. yds.
2	472 do. do.	36	333 do. do.
10	472 do. do.	48	300 do. do.
11	469 do. do.	57	326 do. do.
12	593 do. do.	58	408 do. do.
24	295 do. do.	61	444 do. do.
29	1003 do. do.	62	444 do. do.

Plans for the sites conditions of sale building, conditions form of lease and all further particulars, can be had on application from the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS WHITE SUGAR.

On FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 2 Unclaimed Port Trust Warehouse, Prince's Dock.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Haji Goolam Mahomed Ajam of Bombay for non-payment of freight due to the steamer,

Ex. s.s. "Shah Allum" (Clan Buchnan)

G.M.A.—150 bags Mauritius white sugar.

A deposit of 2½ per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, large dining table and chairs, table and hanging lamps, drawing room sofas and chairs lined with spring cushions, one mahogany full size slate billiard table by John Roberts with balls cues, marking board etc., complete, writing tables table ornaments, tables and teapoys, single and double bedsteads, marble-top dressing and wash-hand tables, mirror door almyrahs and wardrobes, glass door book presses, rich engravings, copper utensils, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots &c. &c. the property of C. W. Chitty Esq. Chief Judge Small Causes Court.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT, and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

One 12 bore hammerless gun by "Joseph Lang."

One 12 bore rifle by Calderwood and Sons.

One Mamelakh rifle Steyr.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 handsome strong grey Arab entire (race horse) "Kram," 14 1-2 hands, 7 years, a winner of 4 races Poona and Bombay.

1 bay pony quiet in harness and saddle.

1 grey Arab quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF BATTY FIELDS OF CHAMBUR.

Under instructions of Messrs Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for Mr Dattatraya Luxman Vaidya, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Dinanath Pandurang Raote and by virtue of the power of sale in that behalf contained in the deed of mortgage bearing date the 11th day of July, 1904, Messrs BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will on THURSDAY, the 14th day of December, 1905, at the hour of 4 p. m., put up for sale by Public Auction, the undermentioned property at their Rooms.

All those several batty fields being 17 in number with different situations and situate at Chambur in Taluka Salsette, Thana District, admeasuring in all five acres and thirty-one and one-fourth gunthas, be the same, little, more or less, registered respectively under survey Numbers 6, 36, 44, 51, 53, 54, 54, 59, 63, 65, 65, 65, 65, 105, 119, 119 and 124 and pot Numbers respectively 6, 14, 14, 4, 5, 7, 9, 7, 1, 6, 10, 12, 15, 4; 2, 4, and 1 and also one-third share of the mortgagor in the House situate at Chambur aforesaid and the land there under registered in the books of the Municipality of Thana under Number K 4-615.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the said Messrs Captain and Vaidya at their office, at No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GRANT ROAD, NEAR THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS.

Pursuant to the direction, contained in the decree dated the 19th January, 1905, made in Suit No. 20 of 1901, and under instructions from Messrs. F. K. Dinshaw and Gulabbhai P. Desai, the Special Commissioners appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will on FRIDAY, the 15th proximo, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable landed properties.—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government Foras freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the southern side of Grant Road in the Island and Registration district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement two-hundred and seventeen square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little, more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 132 and 143, and Survey No. 185, and Assessed by the Municipality underward No 2427, and Street Nos. 426 and 434, and bounded on or towards the north by the Grant Road, on or towards the east by the House of Pundharinath Mudonji, on or towards the south by the property of Mahomedally Noorudin, and on or towards the west by the property of Raghoonath Tookaram,

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuages, tenements, buildings, dwelling houses, ranges of chawls and cowl tions standing thereon situate on the southern side of Grant Road in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement two thousand two hundred and fifty-two square yards or thereabouts, by the same a little, more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 11, New No. 13468, New Survey No. 7329 and Assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, and 2425, and street 1, 2, 3, 4, and 418, and bounded on or towards the north by the Grant Road, on or towards the East by the property of Gopaldas Mahadasdas on or towards the south by the property of Narayan Balloljee, and on or towards the west partly by the property of Pundharinath Mudanji and partly by the property of Mahomedally Noorudin.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs Payne & Co., Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th November, 1905.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
JARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALKER, Esq.,
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers,

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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
BATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON.

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Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manilla	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL.—Frs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Embay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and 11 principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, Telegraphic Service (with power to receive and send messages), Safe Deposit, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Quoted on Continental Bourses will be collected, if remitted home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandize, etc.

L. COMBE,
Agenting Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£110,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£525,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000; 00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,288,424; 51

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.	
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.	
Hongkong.	Shangai.	Washington, D. C	
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 800,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Port Arthur,	Kobe.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Osaka.
New York.	Tientsin	Talien.	Tokyo.
San Francisco.	Peking.	Chefoo.	Nagasaki.
Honolulu.	Newchang.	Tieling.	Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (

BEYNON'S
PECTORAL COUGH ELIXIR.
Price As. 12.
THE KING OF COUGH CURES
Should be kept in every household.
An infallible Cure for Coughs, Asthma, and all Pulmonic Complaints.
THE FRIEND of the CONSUMPTIVE.
A dose or two relieves irritation however acute.
Can be used to advantage with ST. LUKE'S EMBROCATION, 1 Re. per bot.
PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
STANDARD PHARMACY,
BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Neptune, 2123 tons, Captain A Henderson, will sail to-day for Philadelphia, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Jelunga, 3360 tons, Captain T J Grier, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Zillah, 2,412 tons, Captain J Rees, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Calcutta, 17th November with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Tolv, 711 tons, Captain Y Enger, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Bangkok 8th November via Colombo, with a cargo of timber.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Mohtarl, 1109 tons, Captain J W Willoughby, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lama, 940 tons, Captain M G Williams, sailed yesterday for Karachi with Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Madura, 1,173 tons, Captain W C Morrison, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Bushire 16th November, via Karachi, with a general cargo, 6 horses, 5 cases of opium, and 5 cabin and 82 deck passengers.

THE steamer Gulistan, 2848 tons Captain C Blault, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry, 20th October with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Carrel, Mrs Eldon and child, Mr and Mrs Malcolm and child and one deck, Mr John Thom son a passenger, died suddenly during the voyage from Aden to Bombay.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Delta, 4742 tons Captain C L Daniel will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate ports with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the follo ing passengers:—For Colombo—Mr Vanderspar Lt-Col J K Kanga, Mrs D K Rollo, Mrs H J Smith Lt-Col and Mrs G E Faunce, Miss L Frank and Miss S Opie. For Penang—Mr and Mrs F H English. For Syney—Mrs Colgrane Mr and Mrs Green and Mr C Adam. For Hongkong—Mr J E McLelland. For Yokohama—Mr J Boider. For Melbourne—Mr Bennett.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Tolv s	Enger	Bangkok, Nov 8
	Zillah s	Rees	Calcutta, Nov 17
	Madura s	Morrison	Bushire, Nov 16
28	Gulistan s	Blault	Barry, Oct 20

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Lama s	Williams	Karachi
	Mohtari s	Willoughby	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday.
Steamer Neptune, Henderson, for Philadelphia
" Jelunga, Grier, for Karachi
" Delta, Daniel, for Shanghai, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Ville dela, Ciotat for Marseilles
" Madura, for Persian Gulf

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa, arrived at Plymouth, on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Chattan, arrived in London, on the evening of the 26th instant.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Ferguson, arrived in London on the evening of the 24th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, arrived in London on the morning of the 26th instant.

THE City Line s. s. City of Oxford, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the evening of the 26th instant.

THE P and O steamer Mongolia, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser, left Zanzibar for Bombay on Nov 23, via Lama and Mombassa.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Nov. 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—4000 cwts oil cakes 6000 cwts cottonseed and 4000 cwts mowra seed, Waglu Becher
Aston Hall s—2000 cwts oil cakes, Ralli Bros
Dowdale s—1500 cwts oil cakes 1040 cwts methyseed 500 cwts fenneleed 700 cwts mowraseed and 200 cwts dill seed Bauer and Krause 1040 cwts myrabollams A Khinji 5728 cwts wheat Ralli Bros
Olympia s—40 bales wool N Goculdas 40 bales wool B Hurbhum wool R K M Jaitha 18 bales wool The Bombay Co; 95 bales wool B Abb rehund

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—4000 cwts cottonseed Rolli Brothers

FOR MARSEILLES

Scindia s—3000 cwts linseed 1980 cwts mowraseed 5570 cwts gingellyseed and 1980 cwts wheat John Fachiri, 22600 cwts wheat and 3720 cwts linseed Ralli Bros

FOR SPAIN.

Olympia s—1400 cwts wheat Ralli Bros
Scandia s—15000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan s—4000 cwts cottonseed Waggn Becher, 2600 cwts and 2000 cwts mussoor Ralli Bros

FOR HULL.

Clan Ranald s—30 bales hemp Purshotum Bhimji
Morvan s—350 cwts myrabollams W Becher

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Chatteen s—5000 tons manganese ore R A Willis

FOR ANTWERP

Argentels s—110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 1358 cwts linseed and 600 cwts linseed Ralli Bros 1000 cwts wheat Jehangir Cama and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Argentels s—10 bales cotton fly J & Tadiwala

FOR HAMBURG.

Argentels s—112 bales cotton Ralli Bros 4 pots rosa and 10 pots geranium oils Volkart Bros; 900 cwt myrabollams A Abdulcarim and Co 350 cwt coriandersed and 6 pots rosa oil Bauer and Kranse

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—110 bales cotton glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 672 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1 bale hides F Fisher and Co

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Imperator s—35 cwt myrabollams 17 1-2 cwt senna leaves and 10 cwt dringa F Fischer and Co

FOR DUNKERK.

Tudor Prince s—1017 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 100 cwt gum P Jethaboy

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—chests opium R S N Talati and Co; 33 chests Talati and Co; 3 chests opium C Bomonji Abraham; 50 chests opium Abraham E Abraham; 30 chests opium N Pairos; 13 chests opium H Potdar

FOR HONGKONG

Delta s—5 cases opium P and O Co; 20 bales twist The Metsui B Kuishn 2/6 balestwist E D Sassoon and Co; 170 cwts raisins D Nathoo and Co; 12 chests opium S Arjun and Co; 22 chests opium H Potdar

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs Winslows Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

GUARANTEED CARRIAGE
RUBBER TYRES
COUPE'S STEEL WHEELS
MOTOR CAR TYRES
Inner Tubes & Outer Covers of all Sizes
RUBBER MATTING, ACCUMULATORS
HORNS, ETC.
BICYCLE ACCESSORIES
Tyres, Tubes, Etc., of Best Dunlop make.
OUR GOODS CHALLENGE COMPETITION
AND
ARE GUARANTEED TO BE WITHOUT BLEMISH.
For prices etc., apply to
GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,
6, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
POONA AGENTS.
Messrs. FRENCHMAN & Co.,
64, CIVIL LINES.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON
Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Nov. 27.

SECURITIES—			
2 3 4 per cent. Consols	89 1-4	=	unchanged
3 do. Rentes	100	=	do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	105 1-2	=	do
3 1-3 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 3-4	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	30 3-16	=	+ 1-16
2 months hence	29 3-8	=	unchanged
Spot in New York	65 3 8	=	+ 1-8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25-14	=	— 1-2
Berlin "	20-42 1-2	=	— 1-4
New York Demand	4-86 1 4	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 per cent	=	do
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7-8 per cent	=	do
6 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 per cent	=	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4 per cent	=	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 per cent	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 1-8 per cent	=	+ 3-8
7 day market loans	3 5-8 per cent	=	+ 1-8
SUGAR—			
German granulated 1st marks 10 3 Nov. value quiet but steady.			
METALS—			
Copper Braziers £87 + £2			
Yellow metal 7 1-2 + 1-4			
RUBBER—			
Para Rubber 5 2 1 2 value			
WHEAT—			
Afloat for U K 1,320,000			
RAPESEED—			
Brown 38 3-4 — 3-4 A-M sellers			
LINSEED—			
Linseed Bold 41 Nov-Dec done			
COFFEE—			
Coffee in New York 8 5-16			

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed firm, East Indian quiet, Manchester steady. Total Sales 7,000. Spot 6·28 plus 22. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 5-16 plus 1-8. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 19,000. Futures closed quiet.

Nov-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·14 +18	6 15 +18	6·20 +19
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
6 23 +19	6·27 +19	6·29 +19
May-June	June-July	July-Aug
6·32 +19	6·33 +19	6·34 +19

Receipts at U S Ports 55,000
Do last year 62,000
Exports to Great Britain 20,000
Do do Continent 28,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 12·00 + 25
Futures, month of Dec ..... 11·37 + 23
Do do, March ..... 11·31 + 26

a Advanced owing to firm cables and to bull support and short covering.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 11 5-8 + 1-16
Futures, month of Feb ..... 11·69 + 1
Do, do, May ..... 12·05 + 4
Tone at close ..... steady

Liverpool quotations for East Indian cotton are all advanced 1-8d.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Monday, 27th Nov. 1905:—

Cotton	10,030 bales.
Wheat	22,324 cwts.
Linseed	1,342 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,632 do
Gingellyseed	8,823 do
Poppyseed	14 do
Groundnuts	134 do
Castorseed	5,703 do
Rice	37,526 do
Myrabollams	1,580 do
Cottonseed	15,198 do
Mowraseed	1,874 do
Gram	6,149 do
Joowar	5,414 do
Dalze	nil

BOMBAY, Nov. 28.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	... ...	1s. 4 1-32d.	
Bank Demand	... ...	1s 4 1-16.	
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 9-32d	
Do, 6 do,	do, ...	1s. 4 13-32d.	
French Francs 3 do.	do, ...	170 1-4 to 1-2	
Marseks 3 do,	do, ...	139 to 1-4	
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	...	151	
Shanghai 30	do, ...	209	
Japan 30	do, ...	150	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash		98·7
1st Settlement, 1st December ...		98·7
2nd do. 4th January ...		98·8

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE— MONEY.

Bank of England since 28th Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 23rd Nov.	5	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 29th Sept.	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th July	4	do.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—Tone easier. Rs. a. p.

Ready	6	13	0
Forward Dec	7	2	0

RAPESEED.—Tone quieter.

Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	6	13	0
Do Forward-Apl May	6	10	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready ...	7	5	0

POPPYSEED—Tone firm.

Ready Buyers	7	13	0
Forward Apl May	7	14	0

CASTORSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	29	1-2	
Forward May	29	1-4	

GINGELLYSEED—Tone quiet but steady.

Howree Khandeish	40	1-2	
15 per cent Mixed	40		

WHEAT—Tone quieter.
Ready white Pissy 85 per cent. 5 0 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... easier.
Estimated sales ..... 8,000 bales
Imports ..... 38,000 "

Nov-Dec,	Dec.-Jan,	Jan.-Feb,
6·07	6·08	6·13
Feb.-Mar,	Mar.-April	April-May
6 16	6·20	6·23
May-June,	June-July	July
6·25	6 26	

Cotton ... [illegible] ... a Coming rates, but a fairly large business has been put through to-day with a good enquiry from export houses. The following are the closing "Sutta" quotations

Bengals Fully Good January ..... Rs. 147
Broach M.-G. Good March ..... " 252

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Associations Limited:—

	Fine.	F.-G. Good.	Dely.
Bengal, H. G. (Ry. terms)	...		
Bengal (M.-G.) Ry. terms	209	201	25th Dec
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	200-10	201-2	25th Dec
Oomrawutee (descriptions) M.-G.	220	...	25th Jan
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	212	25th Jan
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.)	...	...	...
Karanja do, (M.-G.)	226	...	25th Jan
Akola do, (M.-G.)	...	...	...
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G.)	227	...	...
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	230	...	...
Broach (M.-G.) ...	...	254	253 25th Mar
Muttia ..... (M. G.)	...	215	... Jan-Feb

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HERDON—November 16, at Deolali, the wife of Captain Hugh Herdon, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force), of a son.

DEATHS.

DONALDSON—November 16, at Bannu, J W E Donaldson, Captain Royal Artillery, aged 34 years.
LACKERSTEEN—November 22, at 84 Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta, Elizabeth Eleanor Lackersteen, widow of the late M H Lackersteen, C E, Executive Engineer, P W D, Burmah.

SERRAVALLO'S TONIC
HAS BEEN AWARDED
20 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.
Highly recommended by Medical Authorities all over the world.
CURES:
ANEMIA,
CHLOROSIS,
DEBILITY,
NEURASTHENIA.
DELIGHTFUL TASTE.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

San rises, 6h. 16m. San sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 0-59m., 0-53s. Low water, 6-37m., 6-4s.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 30 p.m.
The Bijou Troubadours Town Hall 4-30 and 9-30 p.m

POLICE NOTICE.—Three pairs of spectacles, a gold bracelet, a silver armlet and some currency notes have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

THE BIJOU TROUBADOURS.—The first matinee by this excellent Troupe of juveniles takes place to-day at half past four. There will be another on Saturday, when a complete change of programme is announced.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting under the auspices of the Association will be held at the Alexandra School, Fort, on Friday, the 1st Dec. at 5-30 P. M., when Mr. James Macdonald will give Readings form English Authors.

THE P. AND O. s.s. "MOOLTAN."—This steamr will be on view to the public on Sunday the 3rd and Monday the 4th December between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. Tickets can be had at the P. and O. Office, Fort, on payment of 8 Annas per head; the proceeds will be devoted to the Seamen's Institute.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day at 5-30 p. m., the paper to be read is "The influence of Religion on the formation of a nation's Character, and its social institutions and usages" by Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, B. A., LL. B.

MONKEYS AS THIEVES.—An amusing case has just come to light in which a monkey is suspected of having stolen a waistcoat, the pockets of which contained an English gold watch by John Jones, London, and Rs. 5 in cash. Gangabissan Ootham chand, a Banniah, residing on the third floor of a house in Sheik Memon Street, informs the Police that during his absence for a few minutes from his room the other day the waistcoat in question was removed from his room. Complainant says he thinks that the property was removed by a monkey as there are so many of them knocking about in the locality in which he lives.

BURGLARY BY A NEIGHBOUR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Nathoo Javera, a Hindu, was charged before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with burglary and theft of wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 422, the property of his neighbour Daodas Kahanji. From the evidence it appears that accused lived in the same chawl as complainant at Kala Chowky. On Monday last, complainant locked his room and went to his shop. During his absence accused broke open complainant's room and stole the articles of clothes from a box. He was subsequently arrested at Mahim. The Magistrate sentenced him to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE PYRKE'S APOLLO HOTEL.—The Victoria String Band will play the following programme of music at the Pyrke's Apollo Restaurant, commencing from 6-30 p. m. till 9-30 p.m to-day:—

March	Viscount Nelson ..... W Zehle
Overture	Della Gazza Ladra ..... Rossini
Valse	Beautiful Danube ..... Strauss
Selection	Fiorodora ..... Kiefert
March	Le Leon de St Marc ..... G Fobiani
American Sketch	By the Swanee River ..... Myddleton
Spanish Waltz	Tovero ..... Translateur
Dance Characteristic	Dinah's Jubilee ..... Karl Kaps

BAND AT THE COOPERAGE.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers, of 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day:—

Gran l March	Reizie ..... Richard Wagner
Overture	Macbeth ..... Hatton
Selection	Bravo ..... Mercadante
Polka	Retour des Champs ..... Waldteufel
Selection	Veroniquie ..... Messager
Valse	Sur La Plage ..... Waldteufel

FOUND DROWNED.—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning the dead bodies of a Hindu man and a Banniah woman were found floating in each of the two wells on the maidan respectively. From enquiries it was ascertained that the man, whose name is Shamrao Bhai Rele, lived in Bhorbhat Gully, Girgaum. He is a landowner and for some days past appeared very despondent and seemed to be eccentric. He left his house at 4 o'clock on Monday morning, and was not heard of till yesterday morning when his body was discovered in the well. The woman found in the other well, whose name is Gomabai, is an old widow, and lived with her son in King's Street in the Fort. She was also of an eccentric turn of mind and left the house on Monday evening, saying she was going [illegible]

MURDER IN BOMBAY.—About 9 o'clock on Monday night, it is alleged that a murder was committed in 2nd Kumbharwada, the victim being a Pathan, named Din Sha Mir Sha. It appears that on Monday night deceased was gambling with cards with six other Pathans in a house in the above locality, when an altercation arose between him and one of the party named Khalifa Russool over the stakes being unfairly secured by the latter. The argument rose to such a pitch that it is stated suddenly Khalifa drew a clasp knife from his waist and rushing at Din Sha plunged it deep into his right thigh. Khalifa then threw the knife down and ran away. The injured man was being conveyed to the J. J. Hospital when he died on the way from excessive loss of blood. Accused was arrested about midnight on Monday night, and placed before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, when the case was remanded. Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning at the Morgue. After some evidence had been recorded the inquiry was adjourned.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Aston presided at a sitting of the Sessions Court yesterday. The following cases were tried before his Lordship and a common jury.

BIGAMY.

Bhagirathi was charged with having married Shambhoo Vithoo in the month of June 1905, at Sewree in Bombay, during the life time of her former husband Luxmon Govind; and Shambhoo Vithoo and Mahadu Kelekar were charged with abetment of the offence. Mr. Colah, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution.

It appeared that the complainant, a sawyer by profession and a resident of Ratnagiri, was married to Bhagirathi about ten years ago at Kathiali, in Zilla Ratnagiri, and used to live with her in Bombay as well as at his native place. He had a son by her three years old, who was now dead. Accused Nos 2 and 3 were also residents of Ratnagiri, and they were all known to each other. Bhagirathi was enticed away from Kathiali five or six months ago and brought to Bombay. She was kept at Sewree; and on the 10th June last, No. 3 got No. 1 married to No. 2. Some of the complainant's castemen, who were present at the marriage, objected to it, stating that No. 1 was the lawful wife of Luxmon, who was alive. The accused did not mind the objection raised, and No. 3 got the ceremony of marriage performed. Since the marriage, Nos. 1 and 2 had been living as husband and wife in Wani's chawl in Sewri. It was stated that accused Nos. 2 and 3 were present at the marriage of No. 1 with Luxmon; they were distantly related to him. About six months ago, a meeting of the caste was held at Sewri, at which all the accused were present. Nos. 2 and 3 said at that meeting that they would perform the marriage of No. 2 with No. 1. When some of the castemen protested against the proposed marriage on the ground that No. 1 was the lawful wife of Luxmon Govind, No. 2 said "I don't care if her husband is alive, I will have the marriage performed."

Accused No. 1, in answer to the Court, stated that she married No. 2 of her own accord, because there was no one to protect her, and the complainant used to ill-treat her. No. 2 said he did not know that No. 1 had a husband, who was alive. No. 3 said he was present at the caste meeting, and that he left all matter to their decision.

The jury unanimously found Nos. 1 and 2 guilty; and No. 3 guilty by a majority of 7 to 2. His Lordship having taken time to consider the punishment, pronounced sentence as follows:—No. 1 to two weeks' simple imprisonment; No. 2 to two month's rigorous imprisonment; and No. 3 to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.

Datta Sadashib, a young Maratha, was charged with having committed an assault upon a little girl, named Gojrabai. Mr. R. S. Pundit, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. The girl lived with her parents in a hut on the Kennedy Sea Face in November 1904, and the prisoner took a base advantage of her mother's absence from the hut. He was unanimously convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Court then adjourned till 11 a.m., to-day.

CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST POLICE CONSTABLES.

ACQUITTED BY THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presiding at the High Court, Appellate Side, have disposed of the appeals of Frederick Lionel Smith, and of Narayan Sheshacharya, respectively, the Chief Constable and Head Constable in the Sholapore town police, who had been convicted on 14th September last, by Mr. F. X. De Souza, District Judge, of stealing a gold neck ornament and a pair of gold bangles, valued at Rs. 525, the property of Malkarjun Sidhrampa, in January 1903, and were sentenced each to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 250, or in default of payment, to further imprisonment for six months of a similar description. Against this, the accused appealed on the ground that there was no direct evidence, and that what evidence there was, was full of improbabilities. The witness Irawa, who was the sister of Malkarjun, has been charged with embezzlement of property, including the above two ornaments, while her husband Virbhadra Ramchandra Shete had been charged with abetment of the offence. Mr. L. M. Wadia, instructed by Mr. G. B. Rele, appeared for the first accused; Mr. Lalubhai A. Shah and Mr. G. S. Rao, defended the second accused. Rao Bahadur Vasudev J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The Chief Justice, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said that at first the case was investigated by Mr. Dubois, District Superintendent of Police, then by the City Magistrate of Sholapore, and after him by the District Magistrate there, all of whom had come to the conclusion that there was no case against the accused. But the accused were placed before Mr. A. E. L. Emmanuel, First Class Magistrate, who committed them to the Sessions Court. The proceedings before Mr. Emmanuel were taken under the standing orders of Government. There might be some substratum of truth in the story for the prosecution; but the Court had not got the true story. Under these circumstances, the Court could only convict on what had been established against the accused as a charge, and it declined to believe on the evidence that this had been conducted in a Police station. The Court regretted that the other police constables, who were present at the time, and whose names appeared in the list of prosecution witnesses were not called and examined. It might be that they were not present at the particular time the offence was alleged to have been committed, but they could have given evidence whether the accused had gone to the Police station at the time they were alleged to have been there with Irawa. With the assessors, both of whom had pronounced the accused not guilty, the Court was at one in asking what was the true version; the Court doubted whether it had reached the exact truth. Sitting as a Criminal Court, it held that the offences charged to the accused were not established; therefore, the convictions of the accused were set aside, and the sentence on them quashed. The accused were directed to be set at liberty; their fine, if paid, was ordered to be refunded to them.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, November 29.

DRILLS.

No 1 Coy—10" R M L Gun Drill at the Town Hall Compound to-morrow, Thursday at 8-45 p.m.
No 2 Coy—10" B M L Gun Drill at Nesbit Road Headquarters to-morrow, Thursday at 8-45 p.m.

By Order
H. O. COATES, Lieut,
Ag. Adjt. B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FEBRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, November 29.

1 There will be Company Drill for E Company to-day, Wednesday the 29th instant.
2 There will be Company drill for A C Companies at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5 15 p m to-day, Wednesday the 29th instant Dress—Plain Clothe-Rifles and Side Arms.
3 There will be Company Drill for D Company at the back of the Telegraph Quarters at 5 p m to-day, Wednesday the 29th in tant. Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms
4 There will be Instruction Drills for Officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 p on Thursday the 30th instant
5 There will be Drills for Recruits on Friday the 1st proximo at Head-Quarters at 6 p m.
6 No 5624 Vol R Rhodrick is transferred from D to F Company from this date.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	1	0
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	1	8
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total	0	1	82
Total plague deaths to date ...	304,790	293,305	
Same date last year	10	10	89

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel G. C. P. Onslow, R E, is permitted to retire on an Indian pension.

Captain Eckford, 1st Royal Irish Rifles, is selected for the Adjutancy of the 4th Volunteer Battalion, South Wales Borderers.

Captain Nicholas, 95th Infantry, is appointed officiating 2nd-in-Command of that regiment.

Captain Mackenzie, 62nd Punjabis, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of the new contingent being raised for service in Somaliland.

Lieut. Fitzgerald, Northumberland Fusiliers, is posted to the Western Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

WESTERN COMMAND.

Divisional Staff.—Major H. d'E. Vallancey, D. S. O, 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, 6th (Poona) Division, vice Captain H. B. Dyson, Royal Scots, appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Western Command, Dated 16th November.

1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse.)—Lieutenant E. H. Pott, 46th Punjabis, is transferred as Officiating Squadron Officer, pending absorption.

34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.—Major N. G. Fraser, 4th Squadron Command, to be 3rd Squadron Commandar. and Major W. F. Newnham, Squadron Officer, to be 4th Squadron Commander, vice Major W. C. Lockhart-Mure, retired, Dated 15th October.

38th Central India Horse.—Major the Hon'ble H. D. Napier, to be 2nd Squadron Commander, but to remain seconded; Major A. P. Browne, to be 3rd Squadron Commander and pro tem. 2nd Squadron Commander; Captain R. C. Bell to be a 4th Squadron Commander and pro tem. 3rd Squadron Commander, but to remain seconded; Captain J. C. D. Pinney, to be pro tem. 3rd Squadron Commander; and Captain T. S. Tancred, to be pro tem. 4th Squadron Commander vice Major E. C. B. Cotgrave appointed 2nd-in-Command. Dated 2nd September.

81st Pioneers.—2nd-Lieutenant M. G. Bean, Unattached List, to be an Officiating Double Company Officer. Dated 8th November

2nd-Lieutenant Bean will be attached to the 10th Wellesley's Rifles until further orders.

10th Mahratta Light Infantry.—Major E. R. I. Chitty, to be 2nd Double Company Commander; Captain C. H. C. Grace, to be 3rd Double Company Commander; and Captain M. E. Nuttall, to be 4th Double Company Commander, vice Major A. L. Pilleau, retired. Dated 22nd September

110th Mahratta Light Infantry—2nd-Lieutenant C. E. Montefiore, Unattached List to be an Officiating Double Company Officer. Dated 14th November

112th Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant A. G. McC. Cole, 108th Infantry, is transferred as an Officiating Double Company Officer, pending absorption.

114th Mahrattas—2nd-Lieutenant J. E. G. Carlisle, Unattached List, to be an Officiating Double Company Officer. Dated 14th November

Lieutenant H. C. Sinnet Acting Paymaster, 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, to be Paymaster, Karachi Trooping Depot for the season 1905-1906 Dated 17th November.

The following appointments are ordered:—36th Jacob's Horse.—Lieutenant F. M. Nixon to be adjutant. Dated 30th June.

42nd Deoli Regiment Lieutenant F. T. P. Ebden, to be Adjutant. Dated 26th June.

44th Merwara Infantry—Lieutenant N. M. R. Radcliffe-Smith, to be Adjutans Dated 17th August.

108th Infantry.—Lieutenant C. P. C. F. Field, to be Quartermaster. Dated 10th October.

110th Mahartta Light Infantry.—Lieutenant P. M. Heath to be Adjutant and Lieutenant C. H Mowbray, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company. Commander vice Lieutenant P. M. Heath. Dated 19th September.

113th Infantry.—Lieutenant C. B. Gannon, to be Adjutant, Dated 1st July.

126th Baluchistan Infantry—Lieutenant J. C. Gretton, to be Quartermaster. Dated 1st September.

The undermentioned Officers have been detailed to attend the Royal Artillery Practice Camps in the Western Command for the season 1905-1906:—

Aundh Camp.—Major G. Osborn, No. 62 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Major F. E Glossop, 1st Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, Captain G. Christian, D. S. O., 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, Major J. H. Anderson, 2nd Battlion, East Lancashire Regiment, Major G. H. Ford-Hutchinson, D. S. O., 2nd Battalion, Argyll Connaught Rangers Major A. F. Mackenzie, 2nd, Battlion, and Sutherand Highlanders. Major A. R. Saunders, 19th Lancers, Major W. F. Newnham, 34th Poona Horse. Captain A. G. Bremner, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners. Major J. A. London, 73rd Carnatic Infantry. Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. Tighe, D. S. O., 82nd Punjabis Captain A. H. Coke, 94th Russell's Infantry. Captain W. L. Cotton, 98th Infantry. Captain H. Ross, 103rd Mahsratta Light Infantry Captain G. Baiaey

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 29, 1905.

WHAT IS WHISKY ?

Most people think they know—each one better than is neighbour. But it seems they are all mistaken. According to Webster it is "an intoxicating liquor distilled from grain, potatoes, etc., especially in Scotland, Ireland and the United States. In the United States whisky is generally distilled from maize, from rye or wheat, but in Scotland and Ireland it is often made from malted barley." In the United States the people demanded some other definition and had one provided by the Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Agricultural Department, to the satisfaction, we are told, of "all who are not interested in the cheapening or adulteration of the spirit," not an insignificant number we believe. According to the American standard the Chemical Bureau has fixed Whisky as "the distilled product of fermented cereal grain, properly matured by age." All American whisky is produced under the eye of a Government official and is kept in bond for four years. But that is no safeguard against the sale to the public of villainous concoctions, for we find that although the American law gives its endorsement to pure whisky, its interest does not extend to bottling and it places no disability on the sellers of the most vicious compounds so long as the excise tax has been duly paid. The law expressly permits the manufacture of "spurious imitations" of whisky, or compounds of silent spirit and prune juice, or of even more harmful ingredients, and no protection is afforded to the public against their sale as beverages fit for human consumption. The pure whisky advocates, in alliance with the pure food party, have, it seems, been fighting for the last three or four years for the passage of a law compelling the labelling of spurious imitations and compounds as what they really are, but so far the manufacturers of these compounds have succeeded in defeating their enemies. And so they will in America, no matter what laws they may pass and no matter how the President himself may rail, as he has recently done, against corrupt practices in trade and the building up of fortunes by dishonest practices. The consumers of Scotch and Irish whisky at Home are now agitating against what is wrongfully supplied to them as the beverage they demand. They have put the law in motion and two test cases are now being heard at the North London Police Court.

The defendants are charged with selling to the agent of the Islington Borough Council "to the prejudice of the purchaser, a certain article of food, to wit an alcoholic liquid, which was not of the nature, substance and quality of the article, to wit Irish whisky, demanded by the purchaser, the said article so sold containing a large per cent. of patent-still, otherwise silent or neutral, spirit, not whisky, contrary to the spirit of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act," and with selling also so-called Scotch whisky similarly defective. In his opening statement Mr. Bramall, solicitor for the prosecution, remarked that it was the fact, though perhaps unnecessary to say it, that it was no offence against the law to sell patent-still spirit if it were offered to the public under the right name. The gist of the offence of which he complained was that the defendants were selling a thing and calling it that which it was not. Any one was at liberty either to sell or to drink silent spirit if they thought fit. The essence of the charge was that a spirit was sold described as Scotch or Irish whisky, which was nothing of the kind. The real offenders, no doubt, were the blenders, and the prosecutors would like to proceed against them ; however, he did not think that it was a breach of confidence to say that the distillers or blenders had undertaken the defence of the gentlemen against whom these proceedings were instituted—not an unusual thing to do. Of course, the prosecution has some important facts to prove. They have not the standard of the United States to go upon. They have to prove what is Irish whisky and what is Scotch whisky and what spirits were sold to the agent who demanded them, if not what he asked for. In English law there is no accepted standard for either. As Mr. Bramall described them, both Irish and Scotch whisky are spirits obtained by the distillation in a pot-still of fermented wort, mainly derived from malted barley and unmalted barley but there may be small additions made of corn indigenous to the country by whose name the whisky is designated. In Scotland it is understood that all whisky is made of malt and that is what the buyer expects when he pays for it. In the Police Court, the other day the differences in the processes of distillation of the two were described and it was explained that in Ireland three stills are being used in the manufacture of the whisky and in Scotland two, the peculiar peaty flavour being given to the whisky under the Scotch process by the use of peat fuel, whereas coal was used in Ireland. Irish and Scotch whisky, therefore, consist of alcohol and water and the secondary fermentation products of malt, barely, and other indigenous corn, and so differ from all other spirit. Whiskies made in the manner indicated have, according to the medical faculty, great dietetic properties which no other kind of spirits possesses. Whisky in small quantities can be taken by persons whose digestions have been impaired by hard work. It may be taken with meals, to facilitate digestion, without irritating the stomach. This is undoubtedly whisky, and was what whisky has been for over a hundred years—until, in fact, the middle of the last century ; and it is so considered by the public.

What the prosecution hope to prove is that what was supplied to their agent and what is being regularly supplied to consumers, who do not choose a dealer whom they know and in whom they have confidence, was a spirit very different from whisky such as Mr. Bramall described. The theory of the prosecution is that what was supplied was the product of the patent still, that is "silent spirit," of which they find it impossible to tell the origin. They think it may not improbably be the product of American Indian corn, manufactured in a patent still which drew off the by-products and the resulting distillation was chiefly alcohol and water, equally intoxicating, but less sustaining than real whisky—called silent spirit, "because it did not speak of its origin and in this was unlike whisky which was eloquent of the grain from which it is made." And that is perhaps the best definition. Anyhow it is deleterious, notwithstanding which it has been largely substituted for genuine Scotch or Irish whiskies and sold as such. The fraud has gone on for a long time and no doubt we in India have suffered almost as much as the people at Home. We do not imagine for a moment that any of the well-known and highly respectable dealers have imported a solitary drop of silent spirit for experimental purposes. But there are others. And whatever the result of the proceedings in London may be, we would commend the subject to the officers on whom falls the duty of keeping watch on fraudulent trade-marks and false trade descriptions,. Under the powers given them by the Merchandise Marks Act they have frequently seized upon Scotch and Irish whisky made in Germany and elsewhere, but it may be they will find "silent spirit" lurking under names and brands which they have grown to look upon as above suspicion.

INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

In a well considered article Mr. J. Hope Simpson deals in the the current number of "East and West" with the difficulties besetting the path of those who are concerned in the formation of Co-operative Credit Societies in India. We have already referred to the movement emphasizing the necessity of Government control, and we are glad to find that Mr. Simpson, who, as a Joint Magistrate and Assistant Collector in the United Provinces, should have had opportunity for studying his subject in esse, arrives, by a system of argument closely allied to the reductio ad absurdum, at a similar conclusion. Following his title "Some Problems of Co-operative Credit" he points out the difficulties which arise in persuading the poor agriculturist of the benefits of the system and in conducting affairs satisfactorily for those who have been converted. After a careful analysis of the fundamental principles underlying the system he decides that the conditions essential for success are absolute equality among the members in their status qua members of the society; management by selected members on behalf of the members as a body; restriction of operations to a suitable area, i. e., an area sufficiently small to allow of each resident knowing, or with ease ascertaining, the reputation of each other resident ; power on the part of the members (or their representatives) to reject absolutely any applicant for election whom they may consider unsuitable ; as far as may be, gratuitous management in every branch ; and lastly in the case of societies on a share basis, strict limitation of dividend and of the number of shares which may be held by any individual shareholder. In dealing with these, two questions continually crop up—how to avoid friction with the caste system, and how to find sufficient education for their management especially in purely agricultural districts, Instead of finding difficulties from caste Mr. Simpson finds a factor for success. Advocating that societies should be formed from castes of approximately the same social status, he says : "It is true that the village community is, in a marked degree, co-operative, but compared with the co-operation which exists inside the caste, the co-operation of the community is a small thing.

There is nothing in the village community at all analagous to the sanction which a caste enforces for breaches of its custom, nor can a village community exact penalties for such breaches as does the caste. Rightly considered, then the existence of the caste system so far from being a difficulty in the way of co-operative extension, is in fact an indication of the line (in which such extension should run. With the assistance of that factor it should be possible to initiate a movement which will revolutionise the present conditions of agricultural credit and assist in the creation of an era of prosperity such as India has not yet experienced." This has been said of many things, but we think of few which so well deserve it as this. In discussing the difficulty raised by a general lack of education in the lower castes Mr. Simpson fails to deal with the educative value which is entailed in the work of managing a co-operative credit society. It may be that the attitude which allows generation after generation to remain in debt to the sowar would also allow the societies to be conducted without [redacted] rest in it, but when once the [redacted] established it is far on the road to awakening the agriculturists to a sense of his responsibilities to himself. Mr. Simpson is able to bring forward some sound arguments and propositions as to the all important supply of necessary money on demand and the utilisation of unborrowed capital so as to avoid the waste of interest on what, in most cases, would amount to an idle loan. His proposal of central societies carries with it the old tried arguments which have given us banks, and it seems to be the only feasible method of readily obtaining necessary advances without wasting the profits of the society and of dealing with the sums repaid. In village societies these must necessarily be small, and it is only by further co-operation with other societies that a strong fabric can be built up, and and it is by the adoption of this course that it will be most easy for Government to render the assistance which it has promised.

THE CENSOR IN THE SCHOOLROOM.

There are some things to be devoutly thankful for and one of them is that the sex of the Duchess of Somerset prevents her from occupying any higher official position than that of a Guardian. Were she a Duke it is impossible to say to what length she might not go, unless, with the change, she obtained a sense of the human. This apparently is what she chiefly lacks. The fact that she has no children may, too, account for her inability to appreciate a system by which infants in public elementary schools are made more eager in their reading and writing lessons. One day she discovered a teacher with her class absorbed in the thrilling adventure of "The Sleeping Beauty." Forthwith she repaired to the Board of Guardians and demanded to know why the little ones were "having their minds filled with such nonsense when they might be learning improving lessons about Julius Caesar?" What did the Duchess know of the Roman at the age of six we wonder! What of her dolls, what of the pantomimes she witnessed? All, all are gone, the old familiar faces, and in their place rise stern presentments of Oliver Cromwell and the bald headed, laurel-crowned warrior. Has she ever heard, we would like to know, of a thing known as the Kindergarten system? A study of it might prove a revolution, and quite eminent writers will tell her that the excellent morals of Grimm and Hans Anderson are better suited to the understanding of the young than the grasping actions of the Third Form historian. After all, what are fairy tales but first steps in history? Mr. Andrew Lang himself has proved it to us.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with the outward mails of the 17th instant, left Aden at noon on Monday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 3 a. m. on Saturday next. The delay in her arrival has been occasioned by the s. s. Himalaya, with which vessel the Oriental connected at Aden, having suffered serious detention by fogs.

THE Russian mutiny has spread so that the apparently unaffected portions of the army and navy refuse to fire on those who have mutinied.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN cannot see with a Political or a Party crisis. Sir Edward Grey has been vainly trying to reconcile Lord Rosebery's and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's policies.

COLONEL LUMSDEN, of Lumsden's Horse has arrived in India.

THE Maharana of Sautrampur and the Chief of Ichalkaranji, with their followers, left Bombay last evening, for their respective States.

MR. E. R. ROSS, Deputy Traffic Manager, Madras Railway, has severed his connection with that Railway and proceeded on Thursday last to join his new appointment as General Manager of the Natal Railway.

AT a general court-martial, held at Sialkot, Driver Saijid Ahmad of the 32nd Mule Corps was found guilty of attempting to murder Lance-Naick Saijid Shah of the same corps by wounding him with a pickaxe, and was sentenced to transportation for life.

IN connection with the Partition agitation now going on in Bengal, the Madras Mahajana Sabha has resolved to convene a Public Meeting this week, to protest against the measures adopted by Government and to express sympathy with the people of that Province.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 7th October amounted to Rs. 1,607, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 115. Total earnings from 1st July to 7th October were Rs. 20,575, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2745,.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway, for the week ending 7th October amounted to Rs. 12,386 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 3,055. Total earnings from 1st July to 7th October were Rs. 45,636, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 45,799.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 7th October, amounted to Rs. 3,158, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 813. Total earnings from 1st July to 7th October Rs. 38,210 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,678.

BESIDES the Metropolitan, the Bishops of Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Tinnevelly and Madura will be present in Allahabad to assist at the consecration of the Rev. Foss Westcott as Bishop of Chota Nagpur. The service commences at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning next at All Saints' Cathedral. Dr. W. R. Pim is announced to preach at the Cathedral on the evening before the consecration, at 4 o'clock.

CAPTAIN EUSTACE ALBAN KENYON has resigned his commission in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps In the 2nd Battalion B.B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, Lieut. A. R. G. Newton is to be Captain and 2nd Lieutenant F. G. Arnold to be Lieutenant. Lieut. Seymour, C. G. Wood to be Captain and 2nd Lieutenant E. C. Lloyd to be Lieutenant. Major John Stewart Couper, of the Sind Volunteer Rifles, is granted the Volunteer Officers Decoration.

THE Bengal-Punjab Rifle Meeting at Meerut came to a close on Saturday. It has been a most successful meeting, the number of competitors having only once been exceeded. Owing to a variety of causes, of which perhaps unfavourable weather conditions was the most important, the shooting generally was hardly so good as in some former years, though individual competitors reached a very high average. At the close of the meeting, the prizes were distributed by Lady Gaselee.

DEADLY mines are still drifting promiscuously about the northern seas, says the "China Mail." Two steamers calling at Tientsin recently sighted specimens and, realising the 100 to 1 chance of being blown up if they interfered with them, probably left them alone to ultimately work destruction upon some near-sighted steamer. The great menace that the e [redacted] never seem to force itself upon the attention [redacted] until one blows a [redacted] man-of-war, it is possible that the existence [redacted] will be denied—the destruction of merchantmen [redacted] nathless.

THE Japanese Government intends to complete the connection of the Korean and Transmanchurian railway systems without delay. It will be possible then to travel in the same carriage from St. Petersburg to Tokio, except in the short transit of the Korean strait. Moreover, a bridge will be thrown across the Liao river at Niao-chwang and it is just there that the connection will be made between the Transmanchurian and Caiocse railways. Finally Sin-min-Ting will be connected with Mukden by a railway and thus the relations between Manchuria and Pekin will be much facilitated.

THE PARSON'S DISABILITIES.

[BY A PARSON.]

History bears witness that it has ever been the prerogative of the English Parson to present average human nature a little better than itself, warm and palpitating, but also aspiring and clothed with restraints. The Parson issues from no school of the sons of the prophets, with its cramping conventions. He owes allegiance to no power which would fashion and sway him for extraneous ends. He has never formed a caste. To organise his opinion so as to fit it to smite the public mind with a sharp and clear impact was always a task too great for the power of those who have essayed it. And therefore the Parson has disabilities, some of which are useful survivals and some manifestly unjust. Some of his disabilities the Parson suffers gladly. Some of them move him to occasional protest in the columns of the ecclesiastical journals, the voice, as it were, of one crying in the wilderness, which no one but himself seems to heed.

The disabilities of the Parson which most trouble the heart of my friend Ambrosius are, as might be expected, the electoral ones. Why may the Parson not be a member of Parliament or a lord mayor if he wills? This is the question that I have many a time heard him ask. Why should it be held incompatible with the Parson's status to serve the community as a town councillor? Why may he not jingle the coals of office if such things please him? It was at a little informal tea-table synod, which took place after one of the sessions of the Doncaster Diocesan Conference the other week, that we last dallied with the subject. "It is not," Ambrosius was saying, "that I should justify the clergy in plunging into the vortex of party politics or in wading through currents of intrigue to win fugitive and tarnished honours, but why should we be barred from our citizen rights?" I suggested that the Establishment was a bought privilege, and that these disabilities were a part of the purchase money. His rather coarse-cut mouth was a twitch as he answered me : "You speak the words of the popular ignorance. Save the seats of the bishops in the House of Lords and the honour of saying grace before meat, what, shred of privilege is left to us? What have we that we ought not to have for that, of course, is what privilege means? We have no prerogatives which every teacher who cares to dub himself reverend does not fully share. The Church is established just as every sect which holds property in trust is established. Of course there is something more, too, in the establishment of the Church. Let me remind you what it is. In the case of the Church, Establishment means an intrusive interference of the State with her concerns; a right to pry and to fetter, to arrest and to stifle, conferred upon those whose interests engage them to do these things. That is absolutely all. Is that your reason for tolerating our disfranchisement? You are the victim of a word—the blessed word Establishment, spelled with a capital E. Every good cause suffers by this hocus-pocus. How much longer are we going to tolerate it. I thought of the king who reminded his brother monarch that "Ramoth Gilead is ours, and we be still and take it not," but I said nothing, not even when he added a word or two about "supineness" and a craven spirit. The logic is, alas! all with Ambrosius.

Why does the Parson meekly accept his political disability? Is it policy that bids him suffer in silence? Is it the dread of setting up a tumult that might end in Church disendowment? Is it the sense that he might again one sort of influence by the sacrifice of a purer and more real one? Is it the knowledge that the lucent calm in which he would fain live his days would be badly exchanged for the din and dust of the arena? All these suggestions were put forth at our little synod of the tea-table. Ambrosius's suggestions that the defenders of the Establishment are the victims of a word thereatened to carry us far away from the Parson's disabilities. It was a relief to escape from the tension of the sort of discourse. The truth is that Ambrosius distresses me sometimes. He does it not by the intensity of his conviction or by the energy of his utterance. These things he shares with Eusebius, whose discourse, except on occasion, is instinct with a dry light that illuminates without wounding. Ambrosius maltreats you when there is no need. He bruises your lingering prejudices; he betters your fond moribund illusions, and sometimes he succeeds, contrary to his expectation, in beating them back into spasmodic life. He often hews the argument as base butchers do. It is a wasteful method of debate.

In the refuge of my own room I bethought me that evening of other disabilities of the Parson. Symmachus finds it a real disability to be constrained to go in canonical black all his days. His soul revolts against the hideous deformity of the pancake hat, which is his only wear. He thinks that the Parson's attire should reflect the mood and the season—colour for joyous gala days, sombre black for days of woe and the house of mourning. But, perhaps because, after all, it is but a small matter, he himself never adventures beyond a subfusc grey and a stiff black hat by courtesy called of straw. Symmachus is one of those men who think themselves is strong without really feeling strong, and so when a decision has to be reached he frequently abandons his inclination to fall back on the trenched lines of the customary. Many there are who are like him. He feels this particular disability not the less because he is aware that the Person's distinctive attire sometimes lessens his effectiveness. A man who advertises his point of view on his persons is not likely always to be permitted to command the points of view of other men. Sometimes to get at the back of men's minds, Symmachus thinks, is important for the Parson. It is impossible if a man insists on invading the territory in armour of proof. As for the little difficulty of the prescriptions of the Canons as to the dress of the clergy, the common sense of a pratical age has long since disposed of it. The modern Parson does not cycle round his parish in cassock and gown and Andrewes cap. Symmachus admits that reform might frankly go further still. It is a nice question, and it is connected with the more difficult one as to when it becomes a duty to resist the tyrannies of fashion.

Other disabilities of the person there are which are on the side of good. A clear majority of the brethen of my circle are addicted to the smokin of pipes, though none of them carries the habit to the length of Bishop Attenborough, who had a receptacle for the bowl of his pipe fixed in the brim of his hat, that he might read and write freely while enjoying his master solace. I do not know any brother who is as methodical as a certain eminent Nonconformist divine whose practice it was to fill half-a dozen pipes before setting himself to the preparation of a sermon, that he might smoke with as little interruption as possible. Nor can I remember any of my friends who apostrophises his pipe with—

In thy sweet amber mouth
Is the breath of the South,—

or any who hails its contents as My Lady Nicotine. These are the pranks of boys. But smokers of pipes the majority of my brethren are. I am glad to report that the cigar is, for various reasons, held in little honour among them, and the cigarette unaffectedly despised.

Now all the world knows that the average Parson, with here and there a notable exception, is a mild devotee of the pipe, and yet the convention which binds him not to smoke in a place of public resort is by common consent, his own as well as other people's a salutary one. It is one of those unreasoned convictions which sway more than syllogisms, and it would be wasted labour to analyse it. My friend the Vicar of Corsthorpe, who flouts it by smoking a black cutty in the streets of [redacted] whenever he has a mind, has added to his reputation and he has detracted something considerable from his influence by his ill-judged daring. I am not sure that the Archdeacon of Millbrook would not be well advised to relinquish his custom of smoking furiously in a corner seat when he is on his frequent railway journeys. People will comment upon such practices.

BRITISH West Africa is going ahead with its cocoa plantations. The Gold Coast Colonies in 1894 produced only 30,000 pounds weight of cocoa ; in 1904 the outturn was eleven and a half million lbs. worth £200,000. This considerable increase has been attained entirely by the indigenous methods of cultivation practised by the negros and without help from European management. A railway from the coast to the cocoa district will soon be constructed.

RUSSIA'S DILEMMA.

THE MUTINY AT SEVSTOPOL.

INEFFECTUAL OFFICIALDOM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The situation at Sevastopol is not very clear but the mutiny appears to be of a revolutionary character.

It began with the crews of the Panteleimon and Otchakoff hoisting the red flag on the 24th instant, they then landed and held a meeting at which a deputation from the Brest (?) regiment swore that the whole of the regiment would defend the sailors to their utmost, upon which the soldiers and sailors paraded the streets with red flags. The remnant of the crew of the Panteleimon were vainly harangued by Admiral Pesarevski who was wounded in the act of ordering the troops to fire on the mutineers. Several officers have been killed.

Two vessels are still flying the red flag and the artillerists in the fortress refuse to fire on them.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Russian warship Panteleimon is now in the hands of the authorities, but the crew and the soldiers who mutinied have shut themselves up in barracks.

General Chukhnin is anxious to attack them, but is afraid the artillerymen will join the mutineers.

Part of the Odessa Garrison is ready to join the mutineers.

LATER.

The President and numerous members of the peasants' Congress at Moscow have been arrested for incendiary speeches.

The Governor General has been dismissed for allowing them.

CRISIS OR NO CRISIS ?

A Rift Within the Lute.

THE UNIONIST PRESS JUBILANT.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking at Redditch said that as far as his own experience went there had been no Government crisis, and there was no crisis in the Party.

Sir Edward Grey in a speech at Newcastle-Under-Lyne said there was no substantial difference between Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's and Lord Rosebery's practical Irish policy in the next Liberal Government, but it was not honest to use votes obtained on other issues to reverse the verdict on Home Rule given in 1895.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Unionist press is jubilant at the differences between Lord Rosebery and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.

The Liberal papers maintain, however, that Home Rule is not the paramount issue and that the Liberals will deal with Ireland on the lines of Sir Antony Macdonnell's policy.

NORMANTON ELECTION.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Mr. Hall, the Labour candidate, has been elected unopposed for Normanton in succession to Mr. Parrott.

THE INTERNATIOAL DEMONSTRATION.

Fleet at Mytilene.

RESPITE FOR THE RAMZAN.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The international fleet has landed detachments of men, and seized the Custom House at Mytilene.

LATER.

The International fleet has taken no further action pending the Bairan festival which ends on Thursday evening. It then occupies Tenedos.

The Porte meanwhile continues to suggest modification in the demands made by the Powers.

OPENING OF THE REICHSTAG.

The Kaiser's Significant Words.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

A significant passage occurred in the Kaiser's speech at the opening of the Reichstag in which he said ; "My relations with all Powers are correct and with most of them good and friendly."

THE GERMAN E. AFRICAN RISING.

Surrender of Hottentot Chiefs.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Hottentot Leader Isaak Witboi besides seventeen other Chiefs and many followers have surrendered to the Germans.

NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

Tremendous Rush of Applications.

The prospectus of the Japanese loan of twenty-five millions was issued in London, this afternoon, and the rush of applicants was greater than ever.

A GRASS FARM FOR KIRKEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

The Government have decided to establish a grass farm of 2,628 acres in the Kirkee Cantonment.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

ARRIVAL IN LAHORE.

STATE BANQUET AND RECEPTION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 28.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales reached Lahore at three this afternoon. There was a large gathering at the station of the Civil and Military officials and others. Their Royal Highnesses were received by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab. A Guard of honour was furnished by the West Yorks.

After itroductions their Royal Highnesses attended by an escort of British Cavalry drove through the decorated city, passing through the Camp of the Punjab Chiefs en route, and halting to receive an address of welcome from the Municipality. Thereafter they proceeded to Government House.

A state banquet was held at night, followed by a Reception at Montgomery Hall.

PRINCE'S REPLY TO THE MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

To the Lahore Municipality's address His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales made the following reply :—

"Gentlemen,—The Princess and myself thank you most sincerely for the frank and generous welcome that you have given us in this famous capital of the Punjab. Your allusion to the calamities, which have befallen you is typical of a country of brave strong men, and grieved as the Princess and I are, that the Punjab should be afflicted by earthquakes and scarcity, it is some consolation to think that these disasters do tend to bring the people and the official classes closer together

"It interests me everywhere to realise the great changes, which have taken place since my dear father visited India. Perhaps in no part of the Empire are these changes more marked than in the Punjab. Railways have greatly altered the conditions of your province, but you have justly selected irrigation as the most noteworthy of the agencies of change. Until quite recently I had no idea of the boldness and magnitude of the great schemes, which are rapidly adding new districts to the Punjab. All honour to the Engineers of the Irrigation Department who have devised these splendid works. But we may be thankful too that in this fine country the people are ready to move their houses to the new lands. I am glad that your town shares in the general prosperity of the Province. I trust it will continue and increase.

"We shall in a short time have an opportunity of seeing the men who have won for the Punjab the name of the 'Sword Land of India.' Lahore has reason to be proud of being the capital of such a nursery of devoted and loyal soldiers.

"We are both of us profoundly conscious of the importance of the concluding sentence of your address. The King-Emperor to whom it will be my pleasing duty to communicate your loyal assurances will rejoice to receive your testimony that the people are happy and contented, and will be touched by your eloquent expressions of love and attachment to His Majesty and to the late Queen-Empress."

FRONTIER CHIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

The Mehtar of Chitral and Khan of Dir will be present at Peshawar during the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to that station.

THE DROUGHT IN THE PUNJAB.

OUTLOOK FOR THE SPRING CROPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 27.

The worst being known of the autumn harvests in the Punjab, anxiety now begins again for the coming spring crops. A report from the Gurgaon District states that, if the winter rains are not received in time, it is expected that the rabi crops will be below the average. An Umballa report shortly states that rain is badly wanted. A report from Rawalpindi states that already the crops are below the average.

Elsewhere in the Province sowings are in progress under sufficiently hopeful conditions, but a month hence all eyes will be turning to the sky for the needful rain clouds.

NOMADIC INDIA.

REFORMS IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 27.

In reviewing the report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Punjab during the past year, his Honour Sir Charles Rivaz writes :—The difficulty experienced in dealing with the wandering tribes forms the subject of universal comment in the district reports, and it is clear that until these tribes can be brought under adequate supervision the full value of the Criminal Tribes Act will never be attained. The present system of attaching one or two constables to wandering gangs and moving them on from district to district is productive of no reforms, dissipates the available number of police and is clearly objectionable. The result is that, while, under the systematic application of the Act, the record of the settled tribes is steadily improving, that of the wandering tribes would appear to be going from bad to worse.

Proposals for obviating the present state of affairs have been submitted to the Government of India, and his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that it will be possible before long to deal with these tribes in a more effective manner than has been practicable hitherto.

His Honour sums up as follows :—"On the whole, the impression which his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has derived from reading the present report is that, with one or two exceptions, the settled tribes are beginning to find that the path of moderate honesty is less irksome than the restrictions involved in a measure which can be and is rigidly applied on the display of any tendency to crime, and he hopes that this will be the prelude to genuine reform. For some time to come, however, any general relaxation of control will be inadvisable and for the immediate future the problem of dealing with the wandering tribes awaits solution."

THE SHAMBAZAR DISTURBANCE.

FIFTEEN BENGALIS FINED.

(FORM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

Fines were inflicted by the Police Magistrate here, to-day, upon fifteen Bengalis who were arrested by the police in connection with the disturbance in the Shambazar, yesterday. The Bazar has to-day been quiet.

THE CURZON MEMORIAL FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

The Calcutta Curzon Memorial Fund has now reached thirty-six thousand rupees.

PROVINCIALISATION OF POLICE CHARGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

In connection with the provincialisation of the Cantonment Police charges, it has been decided that Police buildings owned by the Cantonment Committee are to be made over to the Provincial Police administration for rent free occupation and maintenance.

THE TASSI LAMA.

AN EARLY ARRIVAL EXPECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

The Tassi Lama from Shigatze is now on his way to India accompanied by Captain O'Connor, the British Trade Agent at Gyantse. The party arrive at Siligari in a few days and proceed to visit the Buddhist Shrines at Gya, also to see Benares, afterwards going on to Calcutta.

Captain Bailey, of the 32nd Pioneers, is starting immediately for Gayantse where he succeeds Captain O'Connor.

THE RICHARDSON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 28.

The second game in the Hockey tournament the 104th Rifles met the 98th Infantry. The game throughout was well conducted ; the former in the first half period notched two goals and in the second half added anther. The 98th scored a goal in each interval. The Rifles won by 3 goals to the 98th's two ; the latter had extremely hard luck. The game was a good one with weather delightful and was watched by a large crowd as in the opening game. Score :—

104th Rifles.....3 Goals.
98th Infantry.....2 Goals.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, at the Trust's Office Esplanade Road, the Hon. Mr G. O. W. Dunn presiding. There were also present Brigadier-General R M. Greenfield, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Sir Sassoon J. David. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. G Viegas, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Mr. F S. Browne and Mr. W. N. Shillstone, Secretary.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

The Committee further considered the circulars, which formed part of the proceedings at the previous meeting, on a memorandum by the Chairman on letter from the Engineer, forwarding to alternative plans and estimates of the fire service arrangements necessary for the two proposed dispositions of hay stacks on the Flats at Mahalaxmi.

Certain suggestions, the Chairman said, had been made at the previous meeting which he had asked the Engineer to report upon. The Engineer said he had no objection to the stacks being placed at a greater distance than hitherto, but he urged that if that was done the area available would be considerably curtailed. He did not agree, however, that a fire service in case of a fire was useless, and considered that higher fees should be charged for unpressed hay. He did not think it practicable that unpressed pay in bales should be excluded.

Mr. Cuffe submitted that if a distance of 300 yards was allowed for between the stacks, some of the stacks might be saved in case of a fire if a northernly wind was blowing.

Mr. Forbes considered that higher rates than for pressed bales should be charged in the case of unpressed hay.

Some further discussion followed regarding the cost of the proposed fire service and it was finally resolved that the plan providing for groupes of five plots at 300 feet intervals from the haystacks road be adopted and that no stacks should be permitted along the Clark Road. The estimates amounting to Rs. 1,760 for necessary expenses on the fire service was sanctioned.

THE PROPOSED OVERBRIDGE.

A circular letter from Government in the Public Works Department (Railways) regarding the retention of the B. B. and C. I. Railway south of Grant Road, and the construction of the proposed overbridge on the site south of the Marine Lines station was read and recorded.

STANDARD TIME.

A circular on Government Resolution in the General Department directing that standard time should be adopted in the Trust Offices from and after the 1st January 1906 was read and recorded.

A NEW ROAD.

The Committee considered a petition from the Trustees of the Panday Charitable Fund's suggesting that a road be constructed between the new building plots on the Colaba Reclamation and the Panday Sanitarium.

After some discussion it was resolved to ask the Trustees of the Sanitarium whether in the event of the Board agreeing to make the road the Trustees would be prepared to give up sufficient land for half the width of the road.

The meeting was then adjourned.

A NAWAB AND HIS ALLEGED "BOOTTEES."

THE Hon. Mr, Justice Chandavarkar at the High Court yesterday disposed of the suit in which Abdula Khakibhoy and others, doing business as auctioneers in Bank Street, Bombay, under the name of A Readymoney and Company, sued Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan, a nobleman of Hydrabad, in respect of a claim of Rs. 1,501, being the value of a pair of diamond ear-ornaments, sold to the defendant on credit on 11th July 1904. The defendant contended that the ornaments which were called "boottees" had rubies on them. These stones were not genuine, but had been artificially made out of small stones. Had it not been represented to plaintiff that the rubies were genuine he would not have bought the "boottees." Mr. D. D. Davar and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiffs. The Hon. Mr Scott, and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the defendant. The Judge said the evidence given on behalf of the plaintiffs was reliable. He passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,500, with interest at nine per cent, from 29th July 1904 to date. Costs and interest on judgment at six per cent. Execution of decree to issue on the plaintiffs' giving satisfaction to the Prothonotary of the High Court for refund of the amount in the event of an appeal being filed against this decision, and of its being successful.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE NEW YORK MAYORALTY.

BALLOT-BOXES IN THE RIVER.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Extraordinary stories are told in connection with the New York mayoral election. Vans laden with ballot-boxes were standing for 12 hours outside the offices of the board of Elections before the President of Tammany-hall would consent to receive them for the purpose of a re-count. Meanwhile several ballot-boxes had been found in the river, and one in a barber's shop.

THE CHINESE MURDER OF MISSIONARIES.

DETAILS OF THE LIEUCHOW OUTRAGE.

The following particulars with regard to the slaughter of five members of a missionary party appear in the "South China Post."

On the 28th ultimo, the establishment of the American Presbyterian Mission at Lieuchow were destroyed by a Chinese mob and five missionaries killed. Dr. Machle had arrived at Lieuchow on the previous day from Canton, with his wife and little daughter, aged 11, and the Rev. and Mrs. Peale (new missionaries) who had just come from America to commence missionary work in China. On the 28th ultimo, an American deaconess (Miss Paterson), attached to the mission hospital, and Miss Machle, were proceeding to the hospital, and on their way passed a Chinese religious gathering engaged in performing some religious ceremonies. The deaconess and the girl stopped and endeavoured to dissuade the Chinese from following their pagan ceremonies, and to prevent them from doing so.

SEIZED ONE OF THE CHINESE IMAGES.

The Chinese demanded the return of the image, resenting the interference, but the little girl refused to give up the image. The result was the Chinese later went to the American Mission hospital, which they set fire to and destroyed and also demolished the Mission Girls' School, the newly-erected church and set fire to the residences of the American missionaries.

According to another narrative of the affair, the whole trouble seems to have arisen over the interference by a missionary with a sacred pagan procession, which was going through the prefecture. It appears that, when the procession was passing his rooms, the clamour of the gongs, etc., jarred upon his nerves so much that, after telling them not to make such a noise, he rushed out and seized hold of an image which was being borne by coolies in a sort of chair, and which happened to be passing him at the time. Wrenching it from its fixtures, he threw it on to the ground, and then returned to his quarters thinking he was beyond further molestation. The Chinese picked up their idol, and went away without a murmur. But a very short time had elapsed before

THE INFURIATED CHINESE,

numbering some thousands, itis alleged, returned. The majority of them were armed, some with daggers, others with knives, choppers, and bamboos, and amidst much howling the mob took up their position in surrounding the dwellings of the missionaries. To begin their work of revenge they set fire to the houses and the inmates, in their endeavour to escape, rushed out of the doors into the streets, only to receive knife thrusts and blows with the bamboos. Thus were the unfortunate missionaries hacked. The Chinese stripped them of their garments and, while one or two bodies were thrown into the river the remainder were exhibited.

Of the seven missionaries only Dr. Machle and Miss Paterson were saved ; Mrs. Machle and daughter, Miss Chesnut, the Rev. and Mrs. Peale, being killed.

THE SURVIVORS.

The French father in charge of the Roman Catholic Mission at Lieuchow was the first to communicate the sad news to the U. S. Consul-General and the American Presbyterian Mission at Canton through the French Mission there.

Chinese soldiers have been sent to Lienchow from Canton, and it is believed that full protection will be afforded Dr. Machle, Miss Paterson, and the French fathers in the vicinity.

The opinion at Lieuchow is that the Chinese soldiers arrived too late on the scene of the tumult to afford protection to the foreigners, and it is probable that the mandarin had an insufficient number of men to prevent the tragedy and destruction of the houses. As soon as he heard of the attack he sent the soldiers to the scene, but their arrival was too late to be of any service.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

STORY OF INTERFERENCE DENIED.

The following is an extract from a private letter received in Hong-Kong from Canton :—

The American Mission at Liuchow, a place in this province about 250 miles from here, was attacked by a mob on the 28th October, and four ladies and one man were murdered, and two other men were wounded, and the premises, including two hospitals, residences, and other buildings were burnt to the ground.

It seems to have been an anti-American affair, for the French priests at the same place were not molested and I believe that it is known that some time ago the people at this place sent down to Canton for some boycott literature, and asked to have speakers on the subject sent up. The Chinese say that the missionaries attempted to interfere with a joss procession, but this must be a lie, for no sane man who had been some 16 years in China would think of doing such a thing, and the head of the mission had been out here 16 years.

"The party sought refuse in a cave, and were dragged out, clothes torn off, the bodies mutilated, and thrown in the river ; the two wounded men were rescued by the officials, who were very slow about affording protection. I trust that our officials out here will make the most of the incident as it can be made use of in a good many ways, and if it stops the boycott and we take the necessary measures to see that the guilty are punished and that Americans can not be insulted and murdered with impunity, the murdered ones will not have died in vain."

MUNICIPAL NUISANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I smiled the other day when I read how our high officers and officials had been praising another for the wonderful way each one had done his duty. The eulogies were premature I venture to think. The time to give a man a pat on the back is when he has finished his work, not when it remains half done. Look at the horrible, unsightly temporary erections which were put up and have not since been taken down. All work too seems to have been stopped on the Crescent Amphitheatre. All the time the value of the property is deteriorating and the loss will be yours and mine. As for the temporary bamboo mating-places I consider the Municipality should be fined Rs. 100 a day for each day they have stood since November 14th. Hoping this will catch the eye of some high official who will recognise how precipitate he has been with his thanks.—I am, Sir, &c.,

RATEPAYER.

MR. THOMAS SHERIDAN, in a Reform debate in the Irish House of Commons, told the story of a friend of his, then a member of the Irish House of Commons, who wished to avail himself of the privilege offered to Irish members of admission to the English House of Commons, to listen to the debates. The door-keeper desired to know what place he represented. "What place ? Why, I am an Irish member." "Oh, dear, Sir, we are obliged to be very particular, for a few days ago Barrington, the pick-pocket, passed as an Irish member." "Why, then, upon my soul, I forget the borough I represent; but if you get me 'Watson's Almanack' I will show it to you."

THE METAMORPHOSIS OF TEA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PERADENIYA, Nov. 16.

THOUGH it is very interesting to see the various processes by which the tea that grows is transformed into the tea we drink, it is doubtful whether a visit to a tea factory enhances the pleasures of the tea-cup. The theory of the modern manufacturing system is that once plucked a hand never touches the leaf. It would be more correct to say that once dried, the tea is not touched by hand. As it goes through three different heating processes, and the last is at a high enough temperature to make it both dry and very hot, it may be presumed that all the harm that contact with the hands of mortal coolies could do to the leaf is totally eliminated by the roasting it undergoes in the machines. The tea in a large factory is heaped up in such quantities and dealt with on so ample a scale, that the value of our own small share of the beverage seems to sink to nothing. The flavour that pervades the atmosphere of the place is not by any means a delicate aroma. It is compounded of the wilting leaf, the leaf in the process of rolling, and in the early stages of drying. All these different degrees of pungency effectively conceal the gentle stimulating bouquet of the finished article. Coffee suggests itself for a time thereafter as a more palatable drink for any one with a long memory. It is not that the processes through which the tea passes are distasteful, but simply that the rough scent of the leaf in preparation lingers and puts one off. The interval necessary between the plucking of the tea leaf and its preparedness for the teapot is reduced by contrivances to a minimum. It is plucked to-day and literally cast into the oven to-morrow. According as the leaf is brought in, it is weighed and sent on to the wilting loft, which is a huge room as large and accommodating as the needs of the factory require. There the leaf is cast indiscriminately on canvas screens fixed in layers right up to the roof. After twenty-four hours it is let down through trap-doors in the floor to the rolling department below. It falls automatically into the rolling machines which mercilessly turn it round and round, between their plates, a coolie watching each and, with an ordinary country twig broom, keeping the leaf in its place when it is inclined to escape. As soon as this batch is rolled, it is let down into a capacious sort of wheelbarrow beneath and is carried away to another machine that performs a sort of very rough sorting; the best rolled leaf is carried off in baskets to the drying and roasting machines which are the most cunning contrivances and the rest return for further rolling. The rolled leaf is then sifted lightly by a skilful cooly on to a succession of narrow flat hoppers in the drying machine and they revolve much as a dredger does and in their slow revolution pass over heated plates. The tea is more or less dried when it is dropped out of these ; it is hot and nearly black, but still damp. From here it goes through two other machines where the heat is still greater, and by the time they have treated itis quite dry and black. The next process is to put it through the cutting machine, where the coarser grains are chopped up and it is ready to be sifted out into the classes of tea that have commercial names, this is a most interesting operation. A basket of tea is thrown on the topmost sieve of the constantly moving machine, thence the finer sort finds its way to a lower and closer sieve, and thence again to others. There is an outlet on every layer to carry off the tea that does not find its way through each sieve and it falls automatically into boxes placed ready ; the last of all the sieves delivers the fine dust. There seemed to be four sorts altogether. The separation of the leaf does not now take place in the green, but in the dry stage. This process was that pursued in the Ceylon Land and Produce Company's Factory at New Peradeniya where the amount of tea turned out in a day is between seven and eight thousand pounds.

The sweepings of the tea, were made over to neat old women, who sifted and carefully picked over the heaps confided to their care, turning out quite respectable looking tea that was kept separate from the rest and probably sold for low prices or for local consumption. Tea, heaped up like wheat, lay against the walls and when sufficient has accumulated it goes into the tin-lined boxes. These while being filled are mechanically shaken so that the tea packs properly. The boxes are shut down, stamped with the name of the tea and of the Estate or Company responsible for it and it goes off to Colombo to be bought there or shipped to London where the best tea seems to find its market. Three times a week in the busy season the boxes have to be sent off either by train or by cart—those excellent Ceylon carts with fine long protecting roofs that cover the merchandise and the driver from all injury by the weather.

A Tea Estate is plucked over every eight or nine days, the work being done by South Indian coolies who come over to Ceylon tempted by the higher pay they get on the tea plantations. They are hired in gangs through middlemen who understand their financial position and as they are always in debt, their removal from one place to another can only be accomplished by the planter who indents for them advancing the middleman a sum sufficient to pay off the debt due where they have been employed. This does not free the unfortunate coolies from their indebtedness, but simply transfers their liabilities and binds them to their new employer. Even with this degree of bondage hanging over them they are said to be better off than in their own country where about a penny a day is to be earned against fourpence on a tea-estate.

It would be well if the good Ceylon tea was honoured in the Ceylon hotels by use. The chief local industry would be helped by giving decent tea their customers. In not a single hotel or rest-house in Ceylon was there a really good cup of tea—or of coffee either, dispensed. It is perhaps foolish to expect to get the product of any place in its prime at the source, but it does seem ridiculous where Ceylon tea is being cried up and sold at good rates in London and elsewhere that the miserable brand served up in the Island itself to the thousands of visitors who yearly throng the hotels and pay heavily for board and accommodation should represent the article for which the island is famous elsewhere. The tea, coffee, milk and butter displayed in the Ceylon hotels and rest-houses are all as bad as can possibly be ; it is pleasant to be able to testify that most else is excellent. The simpler items are never above suspicion in hotels anywhere, but in this beautiful Island, they are remarkably bad. If this should meet the eye of the managers or proprietors of these places, it may suggest that they would consult their own interests by giving some attention to the quality of these four not two expensive articles of consumption.

Travelling here has so many attractions entirely due to nature's dispensation and distribution of mountain and valley, river and wood, that it seems ungrateful to suggest that the material necessities and comforts of the traveller by railway should not be neglected. They say that the Ceylon Government Railway pays well, and the lakh and a half that Sir Henry Blake intends spending on parts of it this year might run to providing a refreshment car on all the trains that come from the north to Colombo. The traveller by certain trains has to depend on what he brings with him from badly supplied rest-houses, or on what he timidly selects from the native fruit-sellers at wayside stations. There is not a station on the route where European refreshments can be had. This when the journey lasts for eight hours is an extension of fasting-time that only the most case-hardened pilgrims could contemplate. The trains that have refreshment cars attached are comfortable enough, but it is not always convenient to travel by them. As punctuality is not by any means attained, even if it is aimed at, the hungry man grumbles the more at the impossibility of getting food on the road. The European population on the line may be scant, but the tourists—who have no domestic resources to fall back on or to carry with them—are not only numerous, but are a decided profit to the Railway management.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Melba at Covent Garden.

THE CHEYNE ART CLUB.

IBSEN AND MR. TREE.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

THERE is little to say at this time of day of the weak conventionalities but brilliantly tuneful music so essentially vocal, of Verdi's La Traviata. It was revived a few days ago, at Covent Garden, and it brought the usual triumph to Mme. Melba, who, as Violetta, has hardly ever sung with more alluring grace and finish. Not even the chill fog which crept like a miasma into the Opera House dimmed the limpid purity of her vocalisation. Her acting, too, was spirited and dramatic in the renunciation scene and appropriately tender in the scene with the lover's father, where he begs her to give up the alliance for his son's welfare. One wonders still why the silliest of traditions compels Violetta to appear in the latest Parisian toilet in a period presumably that of the early seventeenth century. It makes the men's costumes, with their lace appendages to their silk breeches, supremely ridiculous. But the audience enjoyed to the full the superb singing, and these incongruities were apparently dismissed as trifles not to be reckoned with. Signor de Marchi was earnest and sincere as Alfredo and vocally most efficient, while effective work came from Signor Stracciari as the elder Vermont. Signor Mugnone conducted with his usual spirit ; and his capacity for hard work, seeing that he is directing each night's opera and rehearsing the new works, which come on with frequent regularity, is amazing. The excellence of the present season is undoubtedly due in a great measure to his splendid work.

Like the "Messiah," Mendelssohn's "Elijah" is indispensable where a great choral body, performing its task year after year, is concerned. There are some who think well to sneer at the oratorio in question and to suggest, at every opportunity, its supersession in favour of something more modern and less inspired Sir Frederick Bridge and his singers, however, are not among these malcontents. They recognise that the fire kindled at Birmingham sixty years ago still burns brightly, and that "Elijah" ranks as high as ever in the list of those works to which the Royal Choral Society has devoted itself most constantly during its thirty five years of existence. The splendid choruses of the oratorio always make their full effect at the Albert Hall, and once again recently Sir Frederick Bridge's forces followed him faithfully and well. Throughout there was added to magnificent volume of tone that singleness of purpose and expressive power which always distinguish the march of the Kensington singers over familiar ground. Mr. Dalton Baker delivered the Prophet's music with fine emphasis and great clearness of enunciation, while the other chief soloists were Madame Emily Squire, Madame Kirkby Lunn, and Mr. Lloyd Chandos.

There is a delightful atmosphere of sincerity and honest intention about the first show of the Cheyne Art Club, which recently opened at Messrs. Dickinson's in New Bond-street. The club at present consists of only eleven members eight of whom are painters, and three sculptors. None of them can be said to have as yet achieved fame, though we have a peasant recollection of Mr. Santimus Scott's Brewer's Dray, which was skied at the Academy last year, of Mr. J. Pettinger's Bruges Market, which received similar treatment at the last summer exhibition at Burlington House, and of a small collection of breezy seascapes, shown not long ago by Mr. G. Robinson at Messrs. Spink's Gallery. These three artists appear to be the chief pillars of the Cheyne Art Club. Mr. Scott The Trent Bridge is one of the finest paintings the present season has brought to light. The movement of the quietly flowing water, broken by the piers of the boldly-foreshortened bridge, is admirably suggested, and the brushwork is vigorous and direct. The smaller Pont St. Michel Paris, is equally true in observation, and show the stream of traffic over the bridge silhouetted against the bright illumination of the quay across the water. Mr. J. F. Pettingess Pont Neuf, Paris, is a splendid effect observed on one of those sunny days when Lutitia's vein of water is turned into glittering silver and her very walls into gold.

But his talent is most strikingly displayed in a small canvas of a "Boas Scaffold in Rye," in which the structural lines of the scaffolding form a splendid decorative pattern against the luminous sky. Mr. Gregory Robinson's seascapes are perhaps not quite as fresh, not quite as convincing, as some of the drawings at his last exhibition, but his "The Admiral" will do much towards dispelling the erroneous notion that a modern ironclad is not a suitable subject for pictorial treatment. In his picture he does not only give the impression of might and power through the sheer bulk of its frame, but has actually extracted beauty of line from what, in less skilful hands, would have been an ugly, clumsy mass. Mr. J. H. Lobley appreciates to its fullest extent the atmospheric splendour of London streets by night, when the brilliant lights in shops and street diffuse a rosy glow over the surrounding buildings and make the sky appear a deep blue through force of contrast. A Dusty Road and A Summer Evening are Mr. Blaylock's chief contributions—the former an exceedingly difficult subject treated with consummate skill, the other a difficult perspective of a country road seen from an elevated position in the levelling light of evening. We understand that all or nearly all the members of the Cheyne Art Club have passed through the South Kensington School. If this is so, the case could not possibly have a more striking vindication. There is scarcely a picture at this exhibition that does not reveal a certain sense of style and a knowledge of true values. And there is at the present moment no exhibition in London as far removed from the taint of commercialism, as uncompromising in its refusal to make concessions to the taste of the vulgar.

We are told that it is a mistake—very often—to regard Ibsen as a symbolist ; many of his adherents declare—that is his out-and-out adherents, for we are all (more or less) Ibsenities now—that his plays are to be taken simply for what they are ; they are stage-plays, we are told, nothing more. They are stories told in drama, many of them, not allegories, or anything of that kind. And of all these simple, straightforward, plain-sailing pieces. "The Enemy of the People" is, we are instructed, the simplest plainest of them all. It is a pity, if it must be so, if we are really to except the dictum. As a symbol, an allegory, something which covers an idea much greater and grander, an expression in homely terms of some fine and noble theme which could only be driven home to us by being thus written down to the ordinary intelligence—we might look awefully at this play of Ibsen's, and deem it for too great and good for human nature's daily food unless it were done up in penny pockets for the proletariat. This drama of drains might then have impressed us by the immensity of what it really meant. If the drains symbolised, let us say, an autocratic government, and if the local doctor who discovered their insanitary state, were really a splendid conspirator in disguise—why then all would be different. It might be a great play. It might be a play worthy of treatment of His Majesty's Theatre. But, if drains are merely drains, and the infusoria are really bacteria and nothing more, why, then "The Enemy of the People" is all sound and fury—and smell—signifying nothing.

We renewed acquaintance with the piece at His Majesty's Theatre a few days ago. There was a crowded house, and Mr. Keir Hardie was there, and, one would say, many municipal reformers in the gallery. References to the "compact majority" were received with sarcastic applause ; the gold hat of authority was the signal for biting cheers. Mr. Tree for once, found among a portion of his audience the stage of his Majesty's Theatre symbolising the Trafalgar-square platform. We were, therefore, not done out of our symbols altogether. Despite the cleverness of the Ibsen character-drawing, and his

withering criticism of petty local government, the piece really seemed to be a great to-do about very little. Had any one but Ibsen written it, it would have been played as farce. The doctor, who finds the whole town united against him—Radicals, reformers, journalists officials—in his efforts to purify its local sanitary system, because that purification would have meant the publishing of its present deficiencies, and the consequent frightening away of the visitors, who are its main support, may be claimed as typical—except that we are told he is a simple stage figure, and nothing more. Mr. Tree, obviously a little nervous, and therefore uncertain in attack, played the character fervently, spiritedly, and with conviction. He was, perhaps, a little too romantic, and, on repetition, he would gain his "points" with more restraint with more Ibsen "atmosphere." But it may be that he is right in his reading—thus to gain the effect of contrast. Admirable performances were given by Mr. Fisher White Mr. Beauchamp, Mr. Shelton, Mr. Robson, Miss Rosina Filippi, and Miss Margaret Halstan, although one or two of them merged closely on caricature.

A London paper has received a letter from a correspondent, who desires to warn the army of minor actors and actresses and "supers" against taking service with certain prominent managers of provincial touring companies except under the most stringent of agreements. It is a sinister picture drawn by the writer of foul-mouthed men who are making unholy profits by a system of slavery. Broken "contracts" strew their office floors—their victims are too poor to fight. If they do, these creatures settle the cases out of court. But worse remains behind. They have instituted a system of terrorism. A humble actor or actress, driven at bay at last, dares to leave their serfdom. In that case these managers hound him or her down; by letter and telephone inform their fellow-employers that So-and-So is incapable and useless; they "hope that they will be supported in their efforts to weed these 'rotters' out of the profession." My correspondent cites case after case of the grossest tyranny. These, of course, cannot be gone into here. One day the law will lay these gentlemen by the heels, no doubt. But I have satisfied myself of the truth of this unholy traffic, and in the interests of hundreds of hard-working men and women I issue this warning.

THE STORY OF TAMMANY.

TAMMANY has had another narrow escape from the destruction which its enemies have predicted for it for the past century. Time and again the great political machine, which not only controls the American metropolis, but also exerts a sinister influence on national politics, has been defeated at the polls. Yet, no sooner is Tammany crushed than it rises again stronger than ever.

Tammany, which was originally a charitable institution at the end of the eighteenth century, confined itself entirely to the relief of distress in New York. One fine morning it awoke to find that it had achieved a new power in politics by the election to local office of one of its members. From that moment until the present day Tammany has been a political scourge. It must not be supposed, however, that this organised robbery and blackmail is altogether bad. On the contrary, setting aside all questions of law and morality, Tammany does more good than evil. The honest citizen, the hard-working poor, and the usually overtaxed middle-class have reason to sing the praises of the great machine which looks after their interests, keeps down taxation and in general sees to it that in those ordinary things which usually make for good government no stone shall be left unturned to achieve the desired end.

And here is where the amazing cleverness and cupidity of Tammany comes in. The slightest infraction of the law is visited with the severest punishment, or, worse still, blackmail. The gambler, the racing tout, the keepers of disorderly houses, and other smaller fry are all assessed regular sums, which are called for monthly by policemen assigned specifically to this duty. Every great corporation, such as the railways, tram companies, and building enterprises, pay the most exorbitant tribute to the Tammany election fund, so that they may be protected against any infraction of the law which they commit every hour of the day.

Thousands of pounds flow annually into the Tammany treasure chest from the pockets of merchants who use the pavements in front of their establishments to pile up goods intended for shipment. There is no other means in New York of shipping goods, yet through Tammany's Bureau of Encumbrances it is made a misdemeanour to leave even a match-box on the pavement. If you walk down, say Spruce-street, and thread your way through mountains of great boxes, you may gain an idea of the blackmail exacted by the great Moloch for this privilege.

The Tammany blackmailer steps airily into the office of the president of a great company which cannot possibly avoid keeping within the minor laws made especially for blackmailing purposes. His hat is on the side of his head. In his mouth, at an angle of forty degrees, he carries a great black cigar.

"Good mornin', Mishther X——" he says good-humouredly. "I've called fer to tell ye that we are about ready for another assissmint, an' if ye plase, we'd ye bring it up to th' Boss in Fourteenth-street th' day?"

If the money—cheques are not taken—is not forthcoming, that company will find itself in hot water before the week is out.

Election time sees Tammany at its best. The great organisation is engineered by one lone silent Irishman from the headquarters at Tammany Hall. This Irishman, one Charles Murphy, is the successor of Mr. Richard Croker, who has given up the delights of Tammany for the less exciting pastime of racing. To Mr. Murphy comes all the blackmail known as "assessments," and he is accountable to no one. Books are not kept. Gifts are "voluntary" The Boss divides New York into twenty separate districts, each district under its own leader, usually an Irish alderman.

Each of these leaders sub-divides his district under a junior leader, and each junior leader in turn sub-divides his district, so that in the end every block of houses in New York has its Tammany district under its distinct leader, who is directly responsible to his immediate Boss for the number of voters in his charge, so that within five minutes the Boss at headquarters can tell the exact number of men he can bring to the polls. If any district shows a decided falling-off, he has but to bring in a couple of cartloads of "colonisers," which is Tammany's apt word for illegal voters.

Mr. McClellan, the re-elected mayor, is a man of the highest integrity, as so many other Tammany mayors have been before him. It is part of Tammany's programme to put into the higher administrative offices men of undoubted honour and little capacity, leaving the minor offices, which carry with them the opportunities for stealing to be filled the henchmen of the Boss and his leaders.

There was a man in New York who never did anything, had no visible means of support, and yet lived the life of a man about town, always paying his way, and never short of money. He held office under Tammany as "Inspector of Manhole Covers." He was one of thirty. The only work they performed was to go to the Treasurer's office once a month to draw pay. There are hundreds of sinecures like this under Tammany—the reward of faithful service!

There is no danger that the working man will vote against Tammany. In the first place, Tammany sees to it that he is not taxed; and in the second place, Tammany provides work throughout the year If a man can prove that he has been a Tammany voter, he will find little difficulty in securing work either as a street cleaner or a road-maker. The Tammany system is fully explained by these words from a music hall song—

It's me brother Dan is an alderman,
Wid a grip on th' 13th Ward;
It's a him that has the tickets for
To work on the Booleyard.

Small wonder, then, that this perfect system can never be completely crushed out by its dilettante enemies the reformers. Once every generation or so a wave of purity and morality sweeps over New York, and with irresistible force carries Tammany with it. Then comes the chance of the reformers They invariably make such a mess of things, being inexpert idealists, that within two or three months the most respectable members of society begin an agitation for the return of Tammany, with its peace for the law-abiding citizens and its smooth, unobtrusive manner of conducting the affairs of the great city.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE AND SCANDALS.

Mr. A. Maurice Low, who writes on American Affairs in the "National Review" thus refers to the above scandals:—

Sensation swiftly follows sensation in the investigation of the affairs of the great life insurance companies. The revelations touching the management of the Equitable Life Assurance Society under its former "regime" were disturbing enough to its policyholders to make the public demand that the managers of great corporations shall be held to stricter accountability, but the inches of the Equitable are trivial compared with the violation of law and the moral cynicism displayed by the managers of the Equitables great competitors. Seldom, if ever, have men, in the United States or any other country, invested with a great trust so scandalously misused their trust and taken advantage of their position to profit at the expense of the persons whose interests, by every legal and ethical obligation, they were bound to protect.

It has already been explained to the readers of this Review how it comes about that the iniquities of the great life insurance companies of America are now being laid bare to public inspection. A great scandal, a scandal that has blasted more than one reputation and may eventually send more than one man hitherto prominent in finance and politics to a felon's cell, began when a prominent financier aimed to secure control of the Equitable's millions so that he might use them for his ambitious financial schemes. The Equitable has assets, according to its own statements, closely approaching £100,000,000; and it has a surplus, over and above all liabilities, of £10,000,000. These enormous assets and surplus make the Equitable one of the greatest financial powers of the world, and whose co-operation is eagerly sought by financiers who have to borrow great sums to carry out their plans. The income, assets, and surpluses of the great life insurance companies enable them to wield a power that is little appreciated outside of the inner circles of finance. There is no great undertaking in which insurance money, directly or indirectly, does not participate; it is the insurance companies that are the best customers for bonds and other investments; it is the insurance companies that lend money on the Stock Exchange. The control of the Equitable was worthy the ambition of a great financier, especially a financier who needs millions successfully to carry out projects dazzling in their audacity.

But the plan conceived by this captain of money was frustrated by a rival, who feared the consequences to himself if his rival obtained control of the Equitable's millions. There then began a desperate battle between the two financiers, both of whom had their friends and supporters among the directors of the Equitable. So bitter became the struggle that it caused factions in the management, which directed public attention to the state of affairs, when the president and some of the directors demanded the resignation of the first vice-president, on the ground that his further connection with the company was detrimental to its interests.

The first vice-president was Mr James HazenHyde, the son of the man who founded the Equitable. Despite its millions in assets and its even more numerous millions that it owes the public in insurance policies, the Equitable, which is a joint stock company, chartered by the State of New York, and whose legal creature it is, has a capital of only £20,000. The bulk of this stock was devised by the late Henry B. Hyde to his son, James Hazen Hyde, in trust. As a joint stock company is controlled by its stock, by the power of the owners of that stock to vote for the board of directors, the amazing spectacle was presented of a man of thirty, who was what he was by the fortunate circumstances of being the son of a rich and astute father, controlling the company with its hundred millions of so of assets, and in which the people of the United States as well as those of many foreign countries were interested to the extent of over £200,000,000, that being the liabilities of the Equitable. Surely the courts might have been justified in declaring this contra bonos mores, even if it worked the confiscation of Mr. Hyde's stock, as it was clearly inimical to public policy that such vast power should be lodged in the hands of a single individual. But the courts are tender in despoiling a rich man, and what the courts could or would not effect the cupidity of rivals accomplished.

The criminations and recriminations between partisans seeking control of the Equitable's millions brought about an investigation of the company's affairs by the men interested in it, whose report showed negligent and flagrant dishonesty. That it was dishonest is proved by the fact that both Mr. Hyde and Mr. Alexander, the president and one of the trustees of the Hyde stock under the terms of the will of Hyde senior, made restitution to the company of large sums. This report only convinced the public that a change in management was absolutely necessary. Pressure put upon the Governor of New York compelled him to order an investigation by the superintendent of insurance, and following that official's investigation both Mr Alexander and Mr. Hyde were compelled to resign.

This expose convinced the public that the Equitable was not the only offender, and public opinion, which sometimes makes itself felt in America, forced the legislature of New York to appoint a committee to investigate the management of the great life insurance companies chartered by the State, and whose principal offices are in the city of New York. The committee is now in session, and it is the testimony which has been adduced that has made known to the country the scandalous abuse of power by the insurance magnates.

It was admitted that the funds of the Equitable were diverted for the personal profit of Mr. Alexander, Mr. Hyde, and other favoured individual, directors, or officers of the company. For years Senator Depew, of New York, a director had been paid dols. 20,000 a year. The object of this payment was not explained; but the newspapers have not hesitated to say that it was paid to Mr. Depew for his political influence. It has been sworn to by competent witnesses among others the president of the New York Life, a company ranking with the Equitable in assets and business, that the insurance companies have paid large sums, aggregating dols. 200,000 in the last few years, to "legislative agents." Put more bluntly and less euphemistically, this means that the insurance companies have used money to defeat legislation which they considered detrimental to their interest and they have used money to forward legislation which they considered to their advantage

But the greatest shock to the country was the admission of Mr. McCall, the president of the New York Life, that in each of the last three presidential campaigns his company contributed dols 50,000 to the Republican Committee. This was money that belonged to the policyholders, probably as many of whom are Democrats as Republicans; it was paid without the sanction of the board of directors, and solely on Mr. McCall's responsibility. His only defence is that he believed it was in the interests of the policyholders that a Republican president should be elected. There has never been much concealment of the fact that the largest contributors to the campaign funds have been the great corporations and financial institutions. Everybody has known this, although there has, of course, been no public admission of the fact. There are certain matters of common knowledge of which the courts will take cognisance even although they are not made matters of record, and there are certain things known to every one, even although no one is in a position to make affidavit to them. Yet when Mr. McCall, in the course of his examination, told the committee of the contributions he had made to the Republican Committee a howl of rage went up from one end of the country to the other, as if sacrilege had suddenly been brought to light. It is all very illogical, it seems almost hypocritical, this sudden flaming of the public conscience and the virtuous indignation of the press. There may be people who are amazed and shocked to learn of these campaign contributions, but it can certainly be no shock to newspapers or to men with even the most superficial acquaintance with practical politics. With the exception of the first Bryan campaign of 1896, there has been no campaign of recent years waged by either party in which millions have not been spent. From whom have these millions come? Not from individuals, as contributions are with few exceptions small. Railway banks, insurance companies joint stock enterprises interested in legislation—these have filled up the war chest with lavish hands, not with the money of their managers but with the money of the public. The newspapers and the politicians have known this, and to affect surprise now and to pretend indignation is hypocrisy.

Evidences of mismanagement and the looting of the public is proved by the testimony of Mr. McCurdy, the president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, which with the Equitable and the New York Life do about one half of the total insurance business of the country. Mr. McCurdy is paid a salary of £30,000 a year as president of the Mutual. His son is general manager of the company at a salary of £3000 a year, and a commission on all the foreign business, which from 1883 to date has brought him £230,000, and in addition he is a partner in an agency to which the Mutual paid extravagant commissions; from this agency his profits have been £103,000. All told Mr. McCurdy has received from the company since 1886 £357,000, his father in the same length of time has been paid £238,000, and salaries paid to sons-in-law and other relatives bring up the total amount received by the McCurdy family and their connections in twenty years to £900,000. It is perhaps not to be wondered at that the public, for the first time knowing what has been done with its money, should reach the conclusion that it has been milked for the benefit of the McCurdys, the McCalls, and the Hydes.

A word of caution must be addressed to English readers who have taken out policies in American life insurance companies. Despite their reckless, wasteful, and dishonest management these companies are, I have been assured by independent and reliable investigators, who have no object in making false statements, perfectly solvent, and no one who has a policy in the companies I have mentioned need fear that the face amount of the policy will not be paid at maturity. The insured will be disappointed by receiving smaller profits than they anticipated, as the calculations made by agents at the time the policies were taken out will not be realised, because the ratio of expenses is constantly increasing and the profits are diminishing. But no policyholder should surrender his policy. That would be a needless sacrifice. The pending investigation will purge the companies of the corruption that has grown up in the last two decades, and make them more worthy of public confidence and better able to fulfil their obligations to their policyholders.

In the presidential campaign of last November, that resulted in the election of Mr. Roosevelt, Judge Parker, the Democratic presidential nominee, publicly charged that the Republicans were forcing the great corporations to contribute to their campaign fund. This charge was hotly and indignantly resented by president Roosevelt, who ignoring all precedent issued a statement denouncing judge Parker for giving utterance to a malicious falsehood and demanded that he substantiates his assertions or make a retraction. Recalling this incident in the light of the testimony of Mr. McCall, the Springfield Republican is moved to remark: It seems to be a fair question whether President Roosevelt does not owe Judge Alton B. Parker a public apology. The Presidents quick sense of "squareness" must certainly be much troubled by the disclosure that at the very moment last November when he was hotly resenting Judge Parker's charges regarding the squeezing of corporations for Republican campaign money, the committee charged with forwarding this canvas was accepting money abstracted from a fund for the assistance of widows and orphans, and using it to promote his election. Probably Judge Parker at the time never supposed the case was quite as flagrant as it is known to have been.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 28.

Local rain has fallen in the extreme south of the Peninsula, some rain in South Burma, the Konkan coasts, one station in the Bombay Presidency and Deccan, and light snow has fallen in Kashmir. The chief rainfall amounts are: Mergui, Bombay and Karwar one inch. Trichinopoly half an inch and at Ahmednagar and Pamban a quarter of an inch. Pressure changes have been favourable for a slight increase in the strength of the monsoon in South India. On the Konkan coasts, in the Bombay Presidency and Deccan the skies have cleared considerably, and the temperature is now much below normal. Local rain is likely in South India, and showers are possible in Bombay and the Deccan.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Madura, Captain W. C. Morrison, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant, from Bushire, reports having met with strong head wind and sea.

The steamer Zillah, Captain J. Rees, arrived in harbour on Monday, from Calcutta, encountered moderate wind with heavy rain showers.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 28TH NOV.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire 27th	30·112	NE	5	75·1	69·2	84	.....	0·10	— 1·43
Jask	0·112	NW	6	81·3	62·3	62	.....	0·38	— 0·46
Muscat 27th	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aden 1st	30·038	ENE	4	83·8	72·4	78	.....	0·00	— 0·21
Lahore	30·169	Calm	1	81·3	47·8	37	.....	0·00	— 0·07
Sirsa	30·170	Calm	0	84·3	49·1	08	.....	0·00	0 0
Delhi	30·187	SSW	1	83·2	54·1	46	.....	0·00	— 0·11
Agra	30·109	SE	2	84·0	56·9	48	.....	0·00	— 0·11
Cawnpore	30·114	Calm	1	83·3	4··9	69	.....	0·00	— 0·14
Allahabad	30·124	WSW	2	76·7	50·5	6·	.....	0·00	— 0·2·
Jhansi	30·144	WSW	3	85·7	5··1	19	.....	0·0·	— 0·13
Jacobabad	30·170	NW	2	88·4	60·5	4·	.....	0·00	— 0·01
Karachi	30·102	N	5	83·0	59·2	69	.....	0·00	— 0·07
Jeypore	29·16·	NW	2	85·2	53·0	42	.....	0·00	— 0·21
Ajmere	30·182	NW	2	84·6	55·0	47	.....	0·00	— 0·19
Deesa	30·123	NNE	7	90·6	65·1	41	.....	0·00	+ 0·17
Ahmedabad	30·110	ENE	4	90·2	62·1	55	.....	0·00	+ 0·36
Bhuj	30·0	Calm	6	89·3	62	73	.....	0·08	— 0·11
Jamnagar	30·086	ESE	9	88·0	66	72	.....	0·1·0	— 0·85
Dwarka	30·077	ENE	5	85·9	68	77	.....	0·00	.....
Rajkot	30·092	N	2	86·9	61·4	68	.....	0·00	— 0·53
Bhavnagar	30·094	NE	5	85·0	65·3	70	.....	0·00	— 0·47
Para.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Veraval	30.061	NNE	12	75·7	65·3	75	.....	0·4·0	— 0·69
Neemuch	30·180	Calm	1	83·1	49·8	48	.....	0·00	— 0·17
Indore	3··156	Calm	3	76·5	4··5	53	.....	0·00	— 0·31
Saugor	30·142	Calm	0	76·4	47·0	31	.....	0·00	— 0·31
Jubbulpore	30·174	SSE	0	75·9	48·3	67	.....	0·00	— 0·45
Hoshangabad	3··131	ENE	1	75·7	52·3	70	.....	0·00	— 0·41
Khandwa	30·152	Calm	1	77·4	53·6	10	.....	0·00	— 0·26
Raipur	30·13·	NE	2	82·0	63·4	49	.....	0·00	— 0·46
Nagpur	30·139	NNE	4	81·8	63·1	50	.....	0·00	— 0·79
Amraoti	30·127	ENE	3	80·1	60·5	43	.....	0·00	— 0·52
Akola	30·108	C	2	75·5	63·3	80	0·03	0·03	— 0·5
Surat	30·0·3	L	6	89·0	69·0	79	.....	0·02	— 0·14
Malegaon	30·156	C	3	86·3	61·3	91	0·06	0·18	— 0·46
Bombay	30·056	NE	16	7··5	6··1	77	0·88	1·04	— 0·32
Poona	30·0·2	E	5	72·6	60·4	76	0·05	0·40	+ 0·04
Ahmednagar	30 ··	NW	6	6··3	58·6	89	0·29	0·41	— 0·43
Aurangabad	3··16·	E	4	67·9	57·7	78	0·14	0·14	.....
Sholapur	30·129	NE	10	82·7	64·1	57	.....	0·00	— 1·16
Ratnagiri	3··09·	ENE	11	83·3	67·4	64	.....	1·29	— 0·89
Bijapur	30·0·3	N	3	81·3	62·7	68	.....	0·05	— 1·20
Belgaum	3··03	ENE	10	77·3	62·9	63	.....	0·2	— 0·96
Mormugoa	30·05·	S	6	85·5	7··4	1·	.....	0·24	— 0·52
Karwar	29·990	Calm	6	88·4	74·5	90	0·02	0·4·	— 2·01
Mangalore	29·992	E	6	85·9	74·9	92	.....	3·36	+ 0·19
Calicut	29·977	NE	4	83·2	70·2	86	.....	3·37	— 1·05
Cochin	30·988	NNE	0	89·3	7··1	77	.....	3·38	+ 2·06
Bangalore	29.942	ENE	10	8··2	63·3	30	.....	1·18	— 4·43
Hyderabad (Deccan)	30·073	Calm	2	85·2	63·2	66	.....	5·09	0·30
Masulipatam	30·079	N	8	86·0	67·2	81	.....	8·26	— 5·78
Bellary	30·040	ENE	5	89·9	68·2	68	.....	0·01	+ 1·26
Cuddapa	30·044	ENE	G	88·2	69·0	70	.....	0·42	+ 3·4
Madras	30·021	NE	8	86·0	73·0	78	.....	10·99	— 1·87
Coimbatore	30·027	E	7	85·4	7··1	93	0,06	1·11	— 2··8
Trichinopoly	30·009	N	2	87·5	73·4	82	0·20	4·07	— 0·64
Nagapatam	29·975	NE	15	8··3	76·5	71	0·14	9·17	— 5·33
Colombo	29.982	E	5	87·5	7··0	85	.....	5·09	— 7·38

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen briskly to rapidly in the Punjab and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Bombay and Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 6° to 19° in defect at Ratnagiri, Poona, Ahmednagar, Khandwa, Malegaon, Surat, Veraval and Akola; minimum 5° to 9° in excess at Bellary, Karwar, Mormugao, Bijapur Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Malegaon, Surat, Akola and Raipur. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Deesa and the lowest 48° at Jubbulpore and Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in several places.

Rain.—Only 10 stations report rain to-day, the heaviest fall being about an inch at Bombay.

Weather is in a slightly unsettled condition in the Bombay Presidency and rain in local showers is likely there and also in the Madras Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

LANDED ESTATES IN CANADA FOR BRITISH FAMILIES.

It is worth while British capitalists and British merchants and manufacturers giving prompt attention to the developments of the new world. The United States, writes Mr. D. Spencer in the Magazine of Commerce has had its day in emigration, and has reached an eighty-five million population. Canada's turn has come, and each year increases the number of emigrants from the hardy and sturdy races of Europe, while from the States are coming in this year no less than sixty-five thousand of comfortably-off people, who are able to buy land and make money right away. One fact among hundreds will suffice to show capitalists the trend of events in the West. Less than twenty years ago a number of Scotch noblemen and others purchased twenty thousand acres of good farming land at 6s. per acre, but, not knowing how to do things in a new country a few years sufficed for them to sell out at a great loss. That same land to-day would sell for £3 per acre, and there is no boom in land either. Syndicates of men in the States are buying twenty-thousand-acre lots, and more, for re-sale, and are making several hundred per cent. In land alone British capitalists could find first-class investments. There is another phase of this question worthy of consideration. Great Britain is fast becoming congested, not only with a large population of the working classes needing emigration, but also with a middle class, who are amassing wealth for themselves and their offspring without any hope of finding estates for them in the British Isles. Landed estates in Canada for English families should become not only a source of increased revenue, but of pleasure and an outlet for the growing demands of young men belonging to such families; and if business there and here be attached thereto, generations to come will find the value of Canadian early investments. I would urge capitalists to look into, not only the present opportunity and advantage of putting plenty of money into Canadian resources, but of the immense permanent future of good investments.

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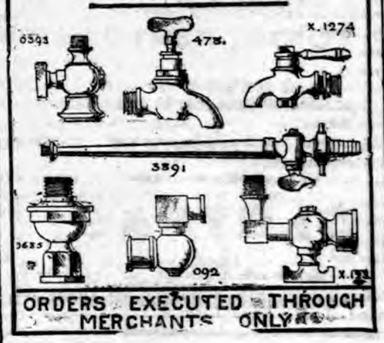

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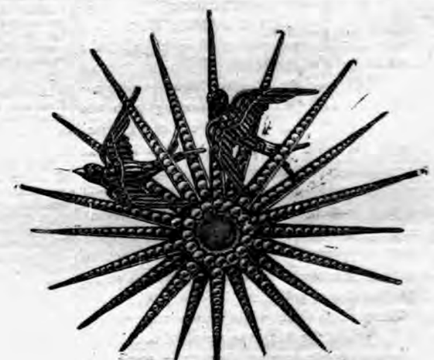

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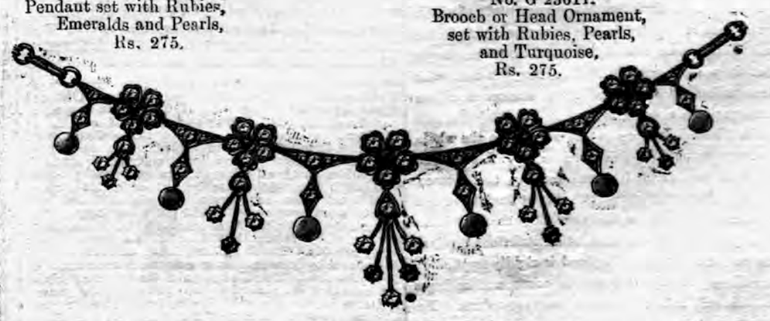

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WRITERS AND READERS.

WITH Rimington, by Captain March Phillips, was one of the few books written upon the South African War which exhibited the quality of literature. In the Desert is no unworthy successor. The author possesses the power of description, and from the experience of travel can call up for the reader the sharp outlines of the visions of his journeys. He also possesses that sense of style and refinement of language which distinguishes the work of literature from a mere journalistic record. This volume is not only an attempt to describe what is largely indescribable, the influences and fascination of the desert upon the civilized traveller, it is also summary, by one who brings large experience of men and books to the work, of something of the meaning of the desert in history, and the races bred of the desert in the course of the changes of mankind. He has travelled in Ceylon, Egypt, South Africa, and the East. He is a special student of architecture, and the meaning of its efforts in the life of those who thus could build. And he attempts in summaries which are sometimes daring, but always suggestive, to co-ordinate the life of the Arab and his religion with the ground from which he has sprung, in which alone he thrives and the results that remain of his effort in stone or memory of past destruction.

The desert is here approached from Algiers. It is only a short dive southwards beyond its borders into the Sahara, which is here actually described. The record commences with the desert and its people tamed, before examination of both in their wildness and solitude. Captain Phillipps, like most of those who understand the real meaning of civilization, has an almost boundless admiration of things French. It is the French work at reducing chaos into order and incoherence into system which he exhibits in his examination of the great colonising power of North Africa. There is something suggestive of the French mind even in this volume; in its power of summary and synthesis. Few more illuminating or generous criticisms have recently appeared in English than this outline of the warfare, under the guidance of the French Government, against the disorderly and untamed forces of the desert. Incoherence is the Arab's mark in history. Whatever he does in a hurry, and the temper that underlies all his achievement is a temper more adapted to rapid conquest than stable settlement. Arab architecture is a concoction of whim and phantasy. Arab learning is a delirium. Fancifulness infected the whole of it. His tendency is always to shift the appeal from the intellect and reason to fancy and imagination. And Okba's cry, O God, I would still go on to unknown kingdoms, becomes symbolic of the whole enormous effort of the Arab. To the individualist, the despiser of modern, orderly development, the observer who delights first in the creation of a splendid type of solitary beings, congruous with the wild and uncurbed forces of Nature, the Arab will always stand as a figure of supreme interest and romance and the whole process of his taming will appear as one of the great tragedies of the world. That taming is being effected to-day by the devotion and determination of the French nation, served loyally by those ardent explorers who everywhere have been pushing out into the desert in the service of their country. We and the French, is Captain Phillipps's verdict are the only Powers whose colonisation in Africa is vital to-day, that is, whose colonies would endure if the protection of the mother country were withdrawn. The method is sharply distinguished from the individual effort whereby, from the South instead of the North, the British rule is creeping upwards over Africa.

I imagine, if you went to an English official at the Colonial Office and asked him what exploration was going on in British Central Africa, he would say, The Lord knows! Why do you come to me about it? If, on the other hand, we went to a similar official in France, he would have his finger on the map in a moment. Here he would say, in the Adrar Hills, I have a party under Captain A, prospecting for gold. Here in the Gourara Valley Lieutenant B. is cutting a road. On the south side of the Tademait Plateau, Major C. is making a map of the watercourses. Among the oases of Tidikelt. Colonel D. is sinking artesian wells. Professors Y. and Z. are classifying the fauna and flora of the environs of Lake Chad: and so our official would take us from one end of the Sahara to the other, and in every valley and river course and on every frontier line he would have his busy agents gathering intelligence or carrying out his plans. Here, in this office, is the nerve-centre of the whole system the box-seat to which all the reins converge. It is ridden by officials, and it goes admirably. It is swathed from top to bottom with red tape, and it overflows with strength and vitality. The reason for this triumph this writer finds in the fact that the French are a real democracy, with the Government as part of the people, and the strong, social instinct of the race. It was only from the re-birth after the war of 1870 that success was assured.

From Biskra, at the south of the fertile land, a mixture of Brighton and Aldershot, the French outposts extend in a far-flung net across the Sahara. And from Biskra Captain Phillipps starts for his dive into the desert. It is experience of enormous space, a dead landscape in which nothing vertical counts. All is lateral expansion. The vasty halls of death is a line that recurs to him, as I think of this solitude. Light realised for the first time as it appears and the intoxicating desert air, are the prevailing influences. The pleasure of touch awakens and becomes a source of positive feeling. Two things this desert can give to its children—nervous energy and incoherence, and out of these two has been formed the race which has been used by Providence as an enormous machine of destruction, a fire which can burn up all dead things. In the success of the Arab—his frantic conquests and frantic art and science—is the stored-up force of the desert-up nervous energy. In the decline and disintegration of all his power and all his labour is the desert's fatal incoherence. To bring about desolation is the one end of desert activity; and this is as true of the Arab as of the sand. Volatile, restless persevering; so weak that it is blown about by every breeze, and takes the imprint of a breath of air; so strong that the cliffs and rocks of basalt yield to its attack. It offers the best image I can think of the principle of dissolution in Nature of the power which undoes and takes to pieces, which has declared a war of extermination against all life and all order, against man and beast and tree and plant, and even against the senseless shapes of rock and stone which in a word, is satisfied with nothing short of decomposition to the ultimate atom.

Captain Phillipps follows the dry salt lakes which once formed the sea where the Argo sailed, and passes up the old watercourses, once the beds of mighty rivers, where still underground the water flows beneath the dryness of the desert. He shows the miracles effected by the sinking of wells and the beneficent work accomplished in this direction by European occupation. The French cock enjoyed scratching in the sand, was one of Lord Salisbury's cynical judgments when France secured the Sahara for their share of Africa. And here the cock is shown scratching in the sand to some purpose. He gives the experience of sandstorms, scens in ancient towns, the desolation and quiet that have fallen on the great city of Kairwan, once the wonder of the world. And at the end he summarises the contrast between the two developments of Christianity and Mahommedanism with the quarrel between them still—though no so-called a quarrel of religious. Here is the same vital contest in the mind of man as in the days when the chivalry of the West and the East met in death-grapple on the plains of Chalons or the coasts of Tyre.

The late Edith Allonby's book, "The Fulfilment" is now in the printer's hands, and will be published by Messrs. Greening & Co. on December 1st, the date desired by the authoress in her last letter, it being her birthday. The question as to whether the book should be given to the world has been the subject of anxious consideration by the dead girl's relatives. However, it has now been decided to fulfil her last wish as far as possible. Certain passages have been submitted to a well known Minister, of literary taste and of broad views, in whose judgment the religious public of all denominations would have implicit confidence, and, in pulishing "The Fulfilmeno," his advice will be followed.

Max Baring, whose novels, "A Doctor in Corduroy" and "The Canon's Butterfly," have gained him quite a reputation as a writer of light fiction, is about to publish a novel on rather stronger and more dramatic lines than he has hitherto attempted. "A Prophet of Wales" is the title of his new book. It is a story of the Welsh Revival and the Mystic Lights.

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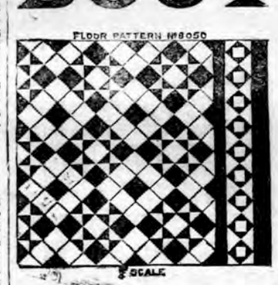

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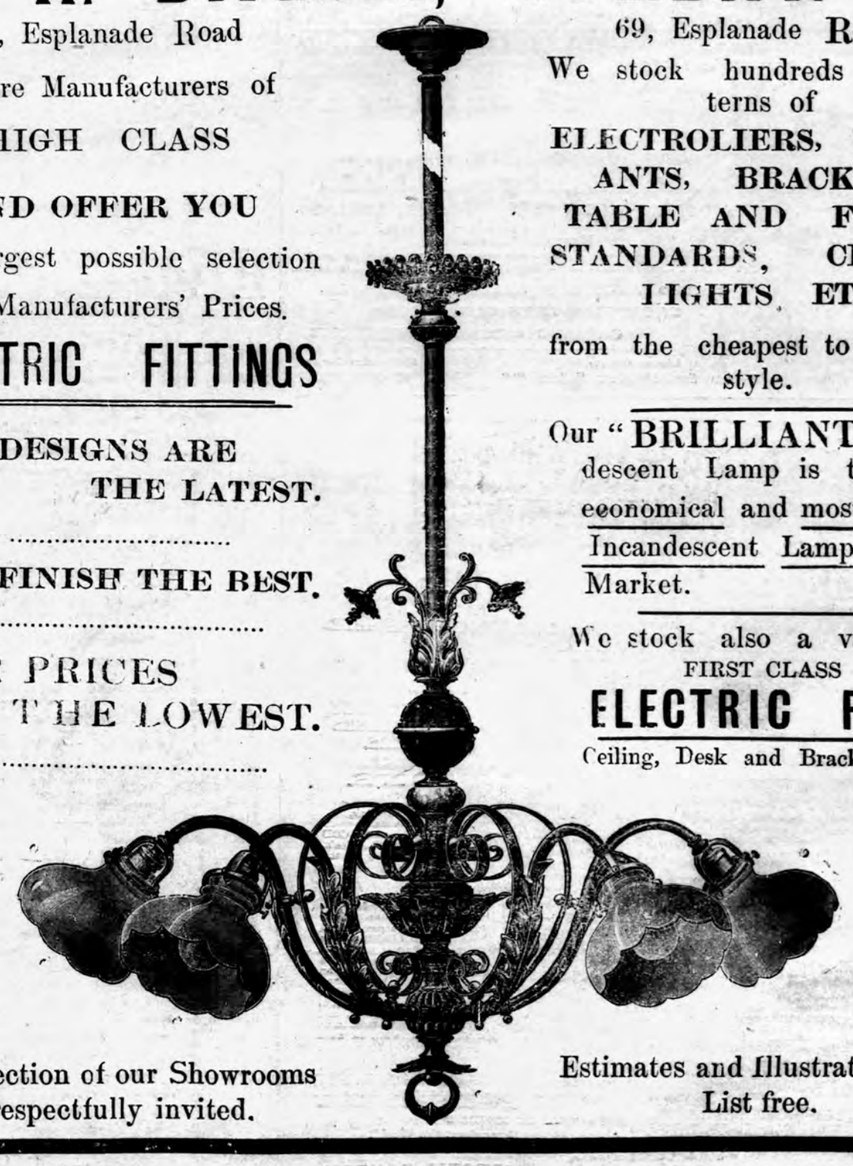

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